

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT: WHERE IS IT GOING?

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article that appeared in the December 13, 1987, New York Times Magazine, entitled "Foreign Money, U.S. Fears" by Martin and Susan Tolchin.

The huge drop in the value of the dollar over the last 2 years has made U.S. industrial and other capital assets the world's "best buy" for foreign investors. Foreign investment in everything from our largest manufacturing firms to big city skyscrapers has skyrocketed in recent years.

This article gives a great deal of information about the increase in foreign investment in the United States and the concerns many have about how little we know of how and where these investments are being made. I am happy to say that the House trade bill contains a provision which would provide for the registration and disclosure of large foreign investments in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to insert this article in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read it.

[From the New York Times Magazine, Dec. 13, 1987]

## FOREIGN MONEY, U.S. FEARS

(By Martin and Susan Tolchin)

The Capitol corridors were crowded this fall with hundreds of lobbyists who had descended upon House and Senate negotiators working on the final stages of the omnibus trade bill. Few were as resolute as those lobbying against a House-passed amendment that would require major foreign investors in America to disclose their identities and holdings.

Representatives of Japanese, British, Swiss, Canadian, German, Dutch, Taiwanese and Korean investors were among the leaders of a coalition of 50 who met regularly to plot strategy and make lobbying assignments.

"I've never seen such a concentrated show of force by foreign lobbyists," said Representative John Bryant, a Texas Democrat and sponsor of the legislation. "They've really turned on the heat."

His amendment has become the center of an emerging debate on foreign investment that has brought the investors and their American lawyer-lobbyists to Federal agencies, state legislatures and city halls, as well as to Capitol Hill.

Nobody knows the full extent of the foreign funds, some of which cross United States borders with the stealth and anonymity of illegal aliens. But the combined reports of several Federal agencies indicate

that more than \$1.5 trillion has poured into the United States from around the world, \$1.3 trillion of it since 1974.

As foreign investment has increased, so has the political activity of investors from abroad. Nearly 100 political action committees (PACs) formed by foreign-owned companies contributed \$2.3 million to 1986 Congressional campaigns, compared with \$1 million in 1984. Although they represent only a small part of the 3,152 PACs that contributed \$132.2 million to the campaigns last year, the foreigners' activities have created considerable concern, particularly in Congress.

Foreign lobbyists also are becoming skilled at obtaining support at the grassroots level. In September, for example, the Confederation of British Industry wrote the Metrocrest Chamber of Commerce in Carrollton, Tex., that if the Bryant amendment became law, "its effect would be to . . . deter new and future investment proposals." The letter was promptly forwarded to Representative Bryant.

Foreign lobbying actually begins when prospective investors negotiate terms with the American mayors and governors who circle the globe wooing foreign investors. Thus, Toyota obtained a \$125 million package from state and local officials when the Japanese automaker agreed to build a \$1.1 billion plant in Scott County, Ky. Included were funds for land, site preparation, job training and highway improvements. The plant, scheduled for completion next year, is expected to provide 3,500 jobs.

Foreign investment, lobbyists say, has created 3 million jobs. And along with fresh infusions of capital to dying industries, it has brought new technology and managerial techniques to American companies facing obsolescence, rebuilt the nation's cities, reshaped rural areas, heightened real-estate values, stimulated art sales, preserved agricultural land, increased the pool of venture capital, lowered home mortgage rates and underwritten record budget deficits.

But the most significant benefit of foreign investment, many lobbyists argue, is that it furthers the historic goal of the United States to reduce the restrictions on the free flow of goods, services and capital throughout the world. Since World War II, the United States has been the leading advocate of free trade and the reduction of tariffs worldwide, as well as the prime mover behind the engines that power those goals: the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In the aftermath of October's Black Monday stock market crash, lobbyists say, it would be senseless to take any action that could lead to the flight of foreign money.

Some in Congress warn, however, that the United States is becoming addicted to foreign capital. They fear that this overdependence has made the United States vulnerable to the vagaries of foreign investment, and that the withdrawal of foreign investment could wreak havoc on the economy. A reminder that the threat of withdrawal is not an idle one came in November,

with the announcement by Volkswagen that it plans to close its 2,500-employee Pennsylvania plant.

Others lament the loss of profits that are taken out of the country. They contend that some foreign investors have hidden agendas, such as the acquisition of American technology, avoiding protective tariffs, cornering market shares, and using foreign investments as a trade weapon to destroy American corporate rivals in this country. And they warn that major decisions affecting the lives of American citizens and, possibly, the security of the nation, are now being made in foreign capitals—Tokyo, London, Riyadh.

Members of Congress also are concerned about the lack of reciprocity on the part of many foreign governments whose nationals invest in the United States. They note evidence that some investors in third world countries are merely sending back American foreign aid rather than investing in their own hard-pressed countries. Some say that states are giving away too much to lure investors, while the late William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence, called foreign investments "a Trojan horse," because of national security problems resulting from the foreign acquisition of American technology.

In addition, union leaders have been concerned with what they consider the antiunion practices of many foreign investors who are unaccustomed to vigorous unions or to laws that protect the employment rights of women and minorities.

But the Reagan Administration has been strongly supportive of foreign investments. "The United States welcomes foreign direct investment that flows according to market forces," the President told a White House audience in 1983. "We believe that there are only winners, no losers."

Others, like Felix Rohatyn, the investment banker, fear that the decline of the dollar will lead foreigners to withdraw their market investments and convert them into direct investments in American industry "at bargain basement prices."

Indeed, in the aftermath of Black Monday, firms specializing in corporate takeovers reported a rash of inquiries from foreign investors seeking to locate vulnerable companies as targets of potential acquisitions. Meanwhile, the Commerce Department's Office of Trade and Investment Analysis reported last month that a combination of a falling dollar, a strong consumer base and protectionist worries had encouraged more foreign companies than ever to build production plants in the United States. The office identified 1,051 direct foreign investments in 1986, up from 912 in 1985.

"We are a dependent nation that is beginning to lose control of its fate," Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, told the Senate during the debate on the Bryant amendment. "I can foresee a time when . . . our foreign creditors and foreign owners will demand concessions from us, just as OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] has done on several occasions."

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

These concessions will undermine our independence."

At the very least, critics say, the United States should know the source and extent of foreign investment. That is the purpose of the Bryant amendment, which was narrowly approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee by a 21-20 vote and survived a challenge in the full House by a vote of 230-190. In the Senate, however, a massive lobbying effort helped bring on its defeat by a vote of 83-11. House and Senate negotiators are now seeking to reconcile the two bills, and are expected to complete work early next year.

The House-passed measure would affect only those with "a significant interest"—more than 5 percent—in a United States business or real estate property with assets of more than \$5 million or sales of more than \$10 million. Such investors would have to list their identity and holdings. Those with a controlling interest of more than 25 percent in an American business with assets or sales of more than \$20 million would have to furnish more information: a balance sheet, income statement, location of United States facilities and the names of company directors and officers.

Lobbyists against the Bryant amendment have included representatives of these American subsidiaries: Fujitsu, Toyota, Nissan and Honda (Japan); Northern Telecom, Alcan Aluminium and General Research Corporation (Canada); Batus and B.P. (Britain); Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy and Nestlé (Switzerland); Shell Oil and Unilever (the Netherlands and Britain); and Miles (West Germany). They are represented by some of Washington's top lawyer-lobbyist firms, including Patton, Boggs & Blow (Batus), and Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld (Fujitsu). They have been joined by White House and Commerce Department officials as well as representatives of some United States multinationals, including E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and American Express.

Supporters of the disclosure amendment say that information has been so limited, hidden in bureaucratic quagmires or actually kept secret, even from Congress, that American officials often don't know who is investing in the United States, or whether they are from friendly nations like Canada, or hostile ones like Libya and Iran. Nor do American officials always know whether a foreign investor represents a legitimate business enterprise, a front for a hostile government or a criminal involved in illicit ventures. Indeed, many investments bear few signs of their real foreign owners, as various Congressional committees discovered when they sought to uncover the United States real estate holdings of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine leader. And before an alert Central Intelligence Agency official blew the whistle in the mid-1970's, the Russians nearly completed the purchase of three banks in California's Silicon Valley, in an effort to obtain information on high-tech companies.

But critics of the proposal warn that it could stanch the flow of foreign investment that has been crucial to the nation's economy. Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warned in April that "legitimate actual and potential investors would be deterred by the risk of revealing proprietary information, and would take their money elsewhere."

Representative Norman F. Lent of East Rockaway, N.Y., the ranking Republican on

the Energy and Commerce Committee, has called the disclosure bill "controversial, burdensome, confusing and inflexible," and warned that it could cause "a severe outflow of capital and produce a severe, negative impact on our economy and on the present and future jobs of millions of American workers. It could hurt foreign-held United States companies by forcing them to disclose confidential data to their employees or competitors, when American-owned companies are protected."

But to others, the disclosure amendment underscored a concern about the growing political power of foreign investors. Known foreign ownership of American assets more than doubled from 1981 to 1986, and increased by 25 percent in 1986. Some 75 percent to 80 percent of this money is in Treasury bills, stocks and bonds and other portfolio investments. The remainder is in manufacturing facilities, warehouses and assembly plants. During recent years, foreign investors have been heavy purchasers of Treasury bills, and are believed to hold 10 percent to 20 percent of the \$2 trillion national debt.

"It is the biggest change taking place in our economy today," Representative Bryant says. "To consciously remain ignorant of the extent of this phenomenon can't possibly be justified. Every other nation in the world watches foreign investment much more carefully than we do."

Foreign lobbying against the Bryant amendment is the latest example of a historical reversal. For much of the nation's history, American investors have circled the globe, investing in overseas ventures, exporting their culture and intervening in foreign governments. Now, the tables are turned.

Some in Congress warn that foreign investment compromises the political independence of government officials. Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, questioned, for example, how a Senator from a state with substantial foreign investments could play an active role in curbing the national trade deficit.

The Japanese, who recently replaced Canadians as the third-largest foreign investors (behind the British and Dutch), have also become the most politically active. They specialize in what some have called "threat power." Last year, Japanese investors warned Congressmen that the proposed repeal of investment tax credits—which rewarded companies for reinvesting in their plants and facilities—would lead them to curtail their investments in the United States. Despite their efforts, Congress repealed the tax credits.

Saudi Arabians threatened to divest themselves of their American securities, mostly Treasury bills, in 1979 rather than comply with Congressional requests to disclose the extent of their holdings. With the assistance of Treasury officials, these holdings remain listed in the aggregate of all Middle Eastern countries rather than by nationality.

The influence of foreign investors has even penetrated a closed meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee, which granted an exemption in the 1986 tax bill to the Esselte Pendaflex Corporation, a Swedish-owned office products company in Garden City, L.I.

The political activity generated by foreign investors has become aggressively visible.

"When Japanese companies invest in the United States, in addition to being welcomed on the local level, they would like to see Congressmen, Senators, the President, Vice President and Secretary of the treasury," says Jiro Murase, a New York lawyer who represents 200 Japanese companies.

"They don't just stop at the Washington level," says Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the Finance Committee, "You hear from their distributors and contractors back home right away."

Foreign lobbyists have amply demonstrated they can also play hardball on state issues. Executives of Sony of America, a subsidiary of the Japanese company, threatened both the Florida and California legislatures, from 1984 to 1986, with cancellation of plans to build facilities in their states unless they repealed their unitary taxes, which are based on a company's worldwide profits, rather than just the amount of sales within the state. The tax was initially imposed a half-century ago by states that felt they were not getting their fair share of taxes for products made, warehoused or otherwise enhanced in their states but sold elsewhere.

Florida responded by repealing the tax in a hastily called session during Christmas week in 1984. California was more resistant. A coalition of Japanese and European investors made campaign contributions to a number of state legislators and also used the considerable political weight of their leaders. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher personally lobbied President Reagan on the issue. Last year, California repealed the tax.

I do not think foreign nationals have any business in our political campaigns," said Senator Bentsen, sponsor of a law that prohibits foreign interference in American elections, during a Senate debate on the subject. "They cannot vote in our elections, so why should we allow them to finance our elections? Their loyalties . . . lie with their own countries and their own governments."

Some major PACs of 100 percent foreign-owned companies and their contributions to 1986 Congressional campaigns include: Joseph E. Seagrams (Canada), \$169,000 to 166 candidates; Shell Oil Company (the Netherlands/Britain), \$160,000 to 206 candidates, and Brown & Williamson (Britain), \$111,575 to 132 candidates. Like domestic PACs, the foreign PACs tend to give to incumbents, especially those highly placed on key committees.

PAC contributions also filter down to local political organizations and candidates. The PAC of the Shell Oil Company, for example, gave \$726,000 in contributions and loans to an organization that sought to block a proposed oil tax that was presented in a referendum before California voters in 1980. The proposal was defeated by a whopping 66 percent of the vote. California law allows companies to contribute to local campaigns, and the Federal Election Commission has ruled that in such cases, foreign-owned domestic companies can do likewise.

The Federal Election Commission has repeatedly asked Congress to clarify the legality of foreign PACs, in view of a 1974 amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act, which specifically prohibits foreign nationals from contributing to political campaigns. The roots of this act trace back to the late 1930's, when Congress passed the Foreign Agents' Registration Act in an



effort to prevent foreign governments from pushing the United States into war in Europe.

Some foreign lobbyists say that they are merely seeking to correct the injustices suffered by their clients, who sometimes feel betrayed by various regulatory restrictions placed upon them after mayors and governors have promised non-interference with their management.

Public officials stress that they do not give foreign corporations any benefits not offered to domestic corporations that relocate in their cities and states. But some critics question why foreign investors, who have been wooed with financial aid, tax abatements and assurances of labor peace, should be given advantages over domestic competitors.

"Why are we using American taxpayers' money to put Komatsu in business in Tennessee?" asks Senator Jim Sasser. Komatsu, a Japanese manufacturer of earth-moving equipment, has received local tax advantages, as well as funds for training workers, to locate in Chattanooga. "Why are we using taxpayers' money to help Komatsu beat Caterpillar's brains out?" (Ironically, Caterpillar has moved one of its operations to Korea.)

Representative Don Bonker, Democrat of Washington and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, laments the competition among the states, which dissipates needed resources. "Mayors and governors are concerned with microeconomics," he says, "and the Congress should be concerned with macroeconomics. The real thinkers around here are concerned about the long-term cost of the capital inflows. It's subsidizing the present with the hardships of the future."

Two decades ago, a book on foreign investment sent waves of alarm through the European Community. "The American Challenge," by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, warned that the invasion by American multinational was dominating Europe's economy and destroying its traditional industries.

The scenario never materialized. The oil crisis of 1973 diminished America's industrial power and, more important, the Europeans rose to meet the American challenge by reorganizing their industries and becoming more competitive. Former colonialists themselves, they understood all too well the relationship between economic and political power.

The current debate on the Bryant amendment indicates that Congress is finally beginning to understand that foreign investment is not a totally free lunch. Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa and the major sponsor of the Senate disclosure amendment, argues that "over time, as ownership of our assets is transferred overseas, so is the authority to make important business and economic decisions affecting the prosperity and independence of our nation."

Politicians on both sides of the issue agree that they must walk a thin line, and adopt policies that continue to reap the benefits of foreign investment while minimizing its risks. Should they fail to meet this challenge, they say, the danger of losing a measure of political and economic sovereignty may become a reality.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK

### HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, February 7 marks the commencement of the week which has been designated as Vocational Education Week by the American Vocational Association, a 47,000-member professional association serving educators and administrators in all fields of vocational/prevocational education programs. The national theme of the week is "Vocational Education: The Competitive Edge."

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the DC Board of Education, its Committee on Career Development and Vocational Education and its chairperson, Phyllis Etheridge Young, our superintendent of schools and chief State school officer, Dr. Floretta Dukes McKenzie, the deputy superintendent, Dr. Andrew Jenkins, and the assistant superintendent of the DC Public Schools Division of Career and Adult Education, Dr. Otho E. Jones, on their excellent job of providing quality vocational education programs in the District of Columbia. In addition, I would like to extend my best wishes to all concerned for a rewarding and productive National Vocational Education Week.

#### ENROLLMENT

National Center for Education Statistics show clearly that vocational education benefits a great number of Americans. Almost 16 million individuals were enrolled in public vocational education programs as of 1984, 60 percent in secondary programs, and 40 percent in post-secondary programs. Approximately 95 percent of all high school graduates take at least one vocational course in high school. Enrollment in vocational education is almost evenly divided among male, 47.4 percent; and female, 47.8 percent; students. Minority students account for about 22.6 percent of the enrollment in vocational education, a percentage which is roughly equal to minority representation in the general population.

Statistics further reveal that vocational education serves students of all socioeconomic levels. The difference in vocational Carnegie units earned among high school students of low, middle, and high socioeconomic levels is very slight, ranging from an average of 5.2 Carnegie units for students from the low socioeconomic level to an average of 3.0 Carnegie units for high socioeconomic level students.

Vocational education also serves students of all ability levels. While college-bound graduates average 2.7 vocational credits in high school, those in general programs average 4.6 credits and those in vocational preparation programs average 6.5 credits.

#### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In addition, statistics show that participation in vocational education programs is linked with academic success. Sixty percent of all high school vocational graduates enter some form of postsecondary education than is generally recognized. According to a recent study, 38 percent of the vocational graduates sur-

veyed had finished or were still enrolled in a 4-year college or other training programs. Moreover, another recent study shows that for many students, vocational education appears to make a difference between dropping out and staying in school.

#### FUNDING

Vocational education, originally funded under the George Barden Act, is presently funded under the Carl D. Perkins Act, Public Law 98-524, and with State and local dollars. Federal dollars constitute 11.4 percent of all vocational education expenditures at State and local levels.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to invite all my colleagues to join me in supporting National Vocational Education Week. Anyone interested in our local vocational education efforts may contact the DC Public Schools Division of Career and Adult Education, located at the Brown Administrative Unit, 26th and Benning Road NE., Washington, DC 20002, at 724-4178.

## DO WE REALLY WANT TO HELP THE SOVIETS?

### HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, last month in an NBC Today Show, Jane Pauley hit the nail on the head when she asked this question: "The bottom line is that Gorbachev wants the Soviet Union to become an economic superpower with our help. Do we really want to help?"

Not surprisingly, the answer from the business industrialist heading up the United States-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council was yes. There's an adage that a person's view is always colored by his or her perspective and his or her interests.

From the point of view of this Member, a headlong rush to sign Russian trade deals will undermine America's technological edge in the United States-Soviet military equation. While short-term profits may be realized, playing the role of technological enabler to the Soviets is not in the long-term interest of the United States.

Rehauling the Soviets' telecommunications network, modernizing its machine tool industry, and upgrading its engineering capabilities are but a few of the billion dollar trade deals activities being discussed between Washington and Moscow. According to one high-ranking Soviet official, 26 proposals from United States firms have good prospects for agreement within the next few months.

Can the United States really be taken seriously by our Cocom partners when we threaten sanctions against countries that don't safeguard their technology from the Soviet bloc, while at the same time we rush to sign billion dollar trade deals with the Soviet Union? We cannot have it both ways. But I think the American people recognize which of the two objectives is more important. And I'm quite

sure that the American people would answer Jane Pauley's question much differently. I'm convinced that their answer would be a resounding no.

I encourage my colleagues to review the following article that appeared on December 16, in the International Trade Reporter which details a number of the United States-Soviet trade deals and trade talks currently underway.

#### SOVIET UNION—TRADE SHOULD BE MORE PROMINENT IN NEXT SUMMIT, COMMERCE SECRETARY TELLS REPORTERS

Trade should play a more prominent role in the next U.S.-Soviet summit than it did in last week's meeting between President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Commerce Secretary C. William Verity said Dec. 14.

Verity met with a small group of reporters after the summit, at which the two governments endorsed expansion of trade and economic relations and called on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission to develop proposals to improve bilateral economic relations.

The Reagan Administration and Soviet government, in the joint statement issued after the summit, also agreed that commercially viable joint ventures complying with each country's laws could aid development of commercial relations.

Verity told reporters the communique was encouraging from an economic and trade point of view because both sides said the joint commission should examine the situation. The joint statement also called on the commission, at its March meeting in Moscow, to reduce barriers to the point that trade questions could be discussed at the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit, expected during the first half of next year.

The commerce secretary also said the summit statement was encouraging because both sides endorsed joint ventures.

Trade was not a major focus of the summit—which concentrated more on arms control issues—although the issue did come up, as had been expected (4 ITR 1525, Dec. 9, 1987), in a number of forums, including a meeting between Gorbachev and U.S. business executives.

#### EMBASSY SESSION FOR EXECUTIVES

Gorbachev met with about 70 U.S. business officials at the Soviet Embassy Dec. 10 to press for major U.S. investments in joint ventures. Soviet sources said the U.S. executives included broadcaster Ted Turner, David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank, Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Freres & Co., and Duane Andreas of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. The session was followed by a small group meeting with several business leaders and Verity.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. Chairman Armand Hammer said the general secretary had spoken of the importance of "consortiums," such as the one Occidental and Italy's Montedison SpA plan to develop and operate a petrochemical complex (4 ITR 1453, Nov. 25, 1987).

Gorbachev, according to Bunge Corp. Chairman Walter Klein, "said all the right things."

"The Soviets means to have improvement," he said. "Therefore they are going to do as much as they can. I don't say it will last forever, but he certainly got a great deal of applause, and those in the room who have not dealt with the Soviets were charmed," Klein said.

James Giffen, president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, said Gorbachev had pointed out that Soviet rules on joint ventures will keep changing until workable arrangements can be achieved.

Giffen said that Gorbachev and U.S. business leaders had discussed "some major proposals" for expanding trade, but he said he could not elaborate.

#### TWENTY-SIX POSSIBLE U.S. VENTURES

Able G. Aganbegyan, chief of the economic branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told reporters Dec. 9 that 26 proposals from U.S. firms for joint ventures have good prospects for agreement within the next few months.

He said the industries included machine building, food-stuffs, light industry, waste processing, chemicals, biotechnology, agriculture, and infrastructure projects.

The Soviet official also said he had discussed joint ventures during the summit trip, both in New York and in Washington, and said he would be returning to the United States in February or March for more talks in New York. He said the talks had been with firms in the machine building, light industry, food processing, chemical, and agricultural fields.

Aganbegyan, who said there needed to be a five- to 10-fold increase in bilateral trade with the United States, said the 26 U.S. proposals were among some 300 proposals for joint ventures, including 45 U.S. proposals which have been received under the new joint venture law. He also noted that there are now 13 operational joint ventures, including one with a U.S. firm, Combustion Engineering (4 ITR 1425, Nov. 18, 1987).

#### BARRIERS TO INCREASED BILATERAL TRADE

Soviets traditionally cite lack of U.S. most-favored-nation treatment as a barrier to increased bilateral trade. The quality of Soviet goods is also often mentioned as a problem. When asked which was the greater problem for U.S.-Soviet trade, Aganbegyan said they were both problems, but that discriminatory tariff treatment was more important.

One product the Soviets could sell to the U.S. market is automobiles, he told reporters, suggesting that Soviet cars could be sold as second or third cars, as the Yugo or Hyundai autos are sold in this country now.

When asked about grain sales, he told reporters the Soviets would like to cut grain imports, adding that Moscow is taking measures to increase production. During the 1990s, he said, the Soviets hope to halt large-scale imports of grain except for soybeans.

He also said the Soviets want to cut domestic consumption of oil and told reporters there are good prospects for oil in the Soviet Union, citing new deposits in the Caspian region, Siberia, and the Sakhalin region.

On making the ruble convertible, Aganbegyan said the Soviets are planning the move for around 1989 or 1990, saying Moscow is first interested in making the Soviet currency convertible in the socialist market. He said he would recommend that Moscow start with making the ruble convertible domestically before allowing it to be converted on the international market.

Aganbegyan noted that Moscow is interested in joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—which he said the Reagan Administration opposes—adding

that the Soviets currently are establishing contacts with the European Community. The Soviet official told reporters Moscow is planning more cooperation between the countries of Eastern Europe and the EC on the one hand and the Soviet Union and individual Western countries on the other.

#### JEC MEETING

Aganbegyan also met for about 90 minutes with three members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Present at the meeting were Sens. William Proxmire (D-Wis) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md) and Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-NY). But trade was not a major topic of discussion, according to a committee source who was present at the meeting.

Proxmire reportedly pointed out to Aganbegyan that the Soviets had been borrowing to a significant extent from the West, with imports from the West decreasing, a contention which Aganbegyan did not challenge.

The committee source said his impression was that the entire emphasis on the Soviet side was on improving domestic performance and that there was no great reliance on imports from the West.

The question of illegal Soviet acquisition of Western technology came up, although the Soviet academician reportedly responded that such transfers did not pose a major risk to the United States because countries that borrow other countries' technology remain behind competitively.

#### AIR SERVICE AGREEMENT

In addition, Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze Dec. 9 signed and exchanged diplomatic notes amending the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Civil Air Transport Agreement of 1966 to authorize joint use of aircraft by Pan American World Airways and Aeroflot for non-stop air service between New York and Moscow.

The State Department said the two sides agreed to set up joint non-stop service starting in May 1988, and the agreement authorizes use of Pan American aircraft.

A department spokesman called the move a "concrete example of mutually beneficial commerce" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

#### RESTORING THE CAPITAL GAINS PREFERENCE

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will restore preferential tax treatment for capital gains. This legislation will encourage desperately needed capital formation which will translate into more economic growth and more jobs.

My bill would reinstate special long-term capital gains exclusions similar to the exclusion provided prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The new exclusions would similarly apply to all capital assets as defined in section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and to those assets qualifying for capital gains treatment under section 1231 of the Code.



A 25-percent exclusion would be allowed when a taxpayer held an asset for at least 2 years, but less than 5 years. A more favorable 50-percent exclusion for assets held for more than 5 years is provided.

In addition, no exclusion would be provided in any case for assets used for farming purposes unless the taxpayer or a member of the taxpayer's family materially participates in the operation of the farm.

I think this bill reflects the necessity for legislation which will encourage investment and risk taking by Americans, which will in turn result in more jobs and greater productivity at virtually no cost to the Treasury.

#### RESTORATION OF CAPITAL GAINS PREFERENCE BASED ON PERIOD CAPITAL ASSET HELD

(a) **RESTORATION OF CAPITAL GAINS PREFERENCE.**—Sections 301, 302, and 311 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (relating to repeal of capital gains treatment), and the amendment made by such sections, are hereby repealed, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied as if such sections, and amendments, had never been enacted.

(b) **HOLDING PERIOD INCREASED TO 2 YEARS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The provisions amended by section 1001 of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 are each amended by striking out "6 months" and inserting in lieu thereof "2 years".

(c) **AMOUNT OF PREFERENCE BASED ON HOLDING PERIOD.**—

(1) **TAXPAYERS OTHER THAN CORPORATIONS.**—Subsection (a) of section 1202 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) **ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If for any taxable year a taxpayer other than a corporation has a net capital gain, there shall be allowed as a deduction for gross income—

"(A) 25 percent of the gain described in paragraph (2), and

"(B) 50 percent of the gain described in

"(2) **ASSETS HELD LESS THAN 5 YEARS.**—The gain described in this paragraph is the lesser of—

"(A) the net capital gain for the taxable year, or

"(B) the net capital gain for the taxable year taking into account only gains and losses on property held by the taxpayer for at least 2 years but less than 5 years.

"(3) **ASSETS HELD 5 YEARS OR MORE.**—The gain described in this paragraph is the lesser of—

"(A) the excess of —

"(i) the net capital gain for the taxable year, over

"(ii) the gain described in paragraph (2), or

"(B) the net capital gain for the taxable year taking into account only gains and losses on property held by the taxpayer for at least 5 years.

"(4) **SPECIAL RULE FOR DETERMINING HOLDING PERIOD FOR PROPERTY USED FOR FARMING PURPOSES.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of this subsection, the taxpayer shall not be treated as holding property used for farming purposes for any period unless there is material participation by the taxpayer (or a member of the family of the taxpayer) in the operation of the farm throughout such period.

"(B) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the terms 'farming pur-

poses', 'material participation', and 'member of the family' have the meanings given such terms by section 2032A."

(2) **CORPORATIONS.**—Subsection (a) of section 1201 of such Code (relating to alternative tax for corporations) is amended by striking out plus at the end of paragraph (1) and by striking out paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) a tax of 27 percent of the net capital gain described in section 1202(a)(2), plus

"(3) a tax of 20 percent of the net capital gain described in section 1202(a)(3)."

**EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1987.

#### THE HONORABLE DAN DANIEL

#### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, this weekend our country lost a dedicated public servant and we in Congress lost a treasured friend with the death of Representative DAN DANIEL. As we mourn his death, I ask my colleagues to take a few minutes to consider the many contributions of this great American.

Many of us are familiar with DAN's achievements in Congress. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1968, DAN was the dean of the Virginia delegation and the chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness. He brought to his work a keen understanding that people, not weapons, were the most critical element of our national defense. During his tenure as chairman significant improvements were made in military maintenance and many other indexes of readiness, and morale, welfare and recreation programs made many significant improvements.

I was fortunate enough to benefit from DAN's commitment to national security just last year, when he took time from his busy schedule to join me for a trip to Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento. This was a particularly trying time for me, as the proposed closing of Mather would have involved serious changes both in our national defense and in the economy of my district. DAN's careful analysis of Mather's operation and his subsequent support for keeping it open helped prevent the Air Force from making a serious mistake that would have weakened our national defense. DAN cared a great deal, and I will certainly never forget him.

DAN's wisdom was cultivated during a life of public service. Born in Chatham, Virginia, DAN grew up during the Great Depression and was a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps for 2 years. He served in the Navy during World War II, and was elected State commander of the American Legion in 1951. In 1956 he became the first Virginian to be elected national commander.

His achievements and character were recognized around the world. He was an honorary member of veteran's associations in Canada, Italy, Belgium, France, and Israel,

and received numerous civic awards in the United States, including the Salvation Army's "Others" award.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I can speak for all Members of Congress in saying that we will miss DAN very much, and that we offer his family our deepest condolences.

#### THE SUBURBAN TEMPLE OF WANTAGH'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an occasion of great importance to the Jewish community of Wantagh, NY. This year, the Suburban Temple of Wantagh marks its 35th anniversary, and the congregation will be holding a gala celebration on May 6 to commemorate this event.

Back in 1952, the temple began with only 12 families who joined together to establish a reform Jewish congregation. At that time, they met in a small restaurant on Merrick Road in Wantagh. But with dedication and perseverance, they were able to purchase the land the temple sits on today.

Two years later, the ground was broken at the present temple site and, in 1965, the building was completed and the synagogue's doors were opened to all who wished to join. Over the years, the temple has served the community well as a place to gather and worship with family and friends. Today, the congregation takes great pride in its membership of over 700 families.

This anniversary represents the conviction and commitment of the temple's founders and all those who have worked to further Jewish culture and religion in their community. Their dedicated efforts will preserve this legacy for their children and future generations.

In closing, I'd like to congratulate the congregation on this important occasion and offer my best wishes for the Suburban Temple of Wantagh's continued success as one of the community's most valued institutions.

#### KILDEE URGES PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I have been a strong supporter of the State of Israel all my life; not for strategic reasons but for moral and ethical reasons. The Jewish people have suffered too much throughout their long and illustrious history without the protection of a state of their own. Most observers agree that the Nazi Holocaust would never have occurred if European Jews had had a safe haven, like Israel, in the 1940's.

However, as a friend of Israel, I feel compelled to join with those Israelis who have spoken out against the continuing violence in the Israeli-occupied territories between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian demonstrators. At least 38 Palestinians have been shot dead by Israeli soldiers and hundreds of others wounded in the last few weeks of rioting. Unfortunately, I can find little comfort in Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin's new policy of substituting severe beatings for live bullets as a means of suppressing the demonstrations.

Over the weekend, more than 50,000 supporters of Peace Now rallied in Tel Aviv to protest the government's policy in suppressing the civil disturbances in the occupied territories. As Peace Now leader Tzali Rehsef said at the demonstration, "The hard fist, the harder fist, the iron fist—where has it gotten us? We have come here tonight in our tens of thousands to say no." In the short run, Rehsef and his colleagues are concerned with the continuing occupation's dehumanizing effect on the young Israeli soldiers serving in the territories. As the mother of a soldier serving in the occupied territories put it, "In Lebanon I was afraid for his life. Now I am afraid for his soul."

In the long run, these Israelis are deeply worried about the ultimate consequences of the occupation for Israel's moral and political values as a democratic nation. They and other thoughtful Israelis realize that the overwhelming weight of the Israel Defense Forces can and will eventually bring the current round of Palestinian demonstrations to end. However, they also realize that no amount of military force can crush the spirit of the Palestinian people or extinguish their desire for self-determination in their own homeland.

Mr. Speaker, some say that it would be too easy for us to sit here in the safety of the Halls of Congress and offer advice to the Israeli people and Government who have lived for the last 40 years surrounded by hostile neighbors bent on their destruction. However, I feel that to remain silent at this time would be an even greater disservice to the Israeli people. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict cries out for a solution based on mutual recognition of both peoples' right to self-determination and their desire to establish a just and lasting peace for all nations in the region.

The U.S. Government can play an important role in facilitating negotiations between Israel and her neighboring Arab States and the Palestinian people. As a superpower and as an unshakeable friend of Israel, our Nation must be an active participant in bringing together the various parties to this long-standing conflict. A just and comprehensive solution to this conflict can and must be found. But our silence will not contribute to that goal.

#### **PICO RIVERA, CA CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY**

#### **HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, the city of Pico Rivera was incorporated on January 29, 1958,

and is now celebrating its 30th anniversary as a city. The city is a combination of two historic unincorporated communities: Pico and Rivera. The union of these two areas, each of which had its own strong tradition, has been a happy and successful one. Today, Pico Rivera is a city of 60,000 residents with its own excellent school district and a record of economic and social growth.

It is a model city for others to follow. The leaders of the city have fashioned a balance between the contract system and services by city employees that has proven to be highly successful. Under wise leadership by a succession of dedicated city councils and planning commissions, Pico Rivera has developed into a well-balanced community of industrial, commercial and residential land use.

Pico Rivera is a family-oriented community of well-maintained residential properties. Its beautiful parks are highly patronized. Many organizations work closely with city government to provide a variety of healthful outlets for people of all ages. Pico Rivera operates 20 baseball fields which are busy day and night. The city's Olympic size swimming pool was used for training purposes in the 1984 Olympics. In conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the city was able to develop a Bicentennial Park in the Whittier Narrows area. The complex includes a stadium, public campgrounds, stables and a municipal golf course with driving range, pro shop, plus a restaurant to serve area residents.

To assure a continued high-quality environment for the entire community, Pico Rivera operates a multifaceted housing assistance program. An extremely active redevelopment agency has completed one major shopping center and is now completing a major industrial development with the assistance of an urban development action grant from the Federal Government. Pico Rivera has begun work on the rehabilitation of Whittier Boulevard, including new storefronts and new offstreet parking facilities. It also works closely with the Northrop Corp. which is developing its advanced systems division on 220 acres within the city limits.

Further, Pico Rivera has extremely capable and progressive civic leaders. The city council members include: Mayor Garth Gardner, first elected in 1972 and served on the planning commission for 13 years; Mayor pro tempore James M. Patronite, elected in 1974 and served on the incorporation committee in 1956; Councilman John Chavez, elected in 1978 and served on the planning commission for 5 years; Councilman Alberto Natividad, elected in 1982 is retired from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department; and Councilman Gil de La Rosa, also elected in 1982 and served for 14 years as a member of the board of the el Rancho unified school district.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, January 29, 1988, the city of Pico Rivera will celebrate this important occasion with a dinner-dance at the Whittier Hilton Hotel. I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me today in saluting the people of Pico Rivera by extending to them best wishes for a future of accomplishment and achievement as successful as the past 30 years. It is an honor for me to represent the people of Pico Rivera in Congress during their 30th anniversary.

#### **STATE SPONSORED TERROR**

#### **HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on November 9, 1987 a South Korean airliner exploded near the Burmese coast. The direct result: 115 innocent people lost their lives so that North Korea could prevent the success of the Summer Olympic games.

Earlier this month Kim Hyon Hui, an agent of Communist North Korea, admitted to South Korean authorities that she, along with a male accomplice, carried out orders to bomb a South Korean passenger jet. Their instructions came from the highest levels of the North Korean Government. Her confession should serve as a chilling reminder of the respect Communist nations attach to human life.

How did the South Koreans manage to extract this confession from Miss Hyon Hui? By the use of excruciating torture so often synonymous with totalitarianism? No; instead, according to media reports, Kim Hyon Hui freely gave her story after she was exposed to South Korean newspapers, television and allowed to view everyday life in South Korea. The diet of propaganda and fabrications which she was fed in North Korea could not stand up to reality.

Her story is one of many which demonstrates Communist affinity for terrorism. In addition to North Korea, the Soviet Union, Cuba—which actively supported the bombing by refusing to participate in the Seoul Olympic games—and several Eastern bloc nations all engage in equipping and training many of the world's terrorists.

Over 15 years ago world opinion was shocked by the terrorist killing of Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich. Today the recent crimes of North Korea are just as heinous and cold blooded. The fact that these deaths are the product of state policy is even more frightening. Yet, the international community has not stood with one voice in condemning the state sponsored terrorism of North Korea. The criminal government of North Korea will go unpunished and the deaths of 115 innocent airline passengers will be recorded as yet another human sacrifice for communism.

#### **FAMILY REUNIFICATION CASE DEMANDS ACTION**

#### **HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my concern for Elena Keiss Kuna who is seeking an exit visa from the Soviet Union so that she can be reunited with her relatives in Israel. Since her initial refusal in 1974, she has reapplied every 6 months to no avail. The Leningrad OVIR has continually denied her application, claiming she has knowledge of state secrets. However, Elena has not worked for more than 10 years. Fur-



thermore, when she was employed in the Leninets plant, her position involved no exposure to sensitive information.

As a result of her application, Elena has been stigmatized as a refusenik and has been unable to find employment. Currently, Elena's mother, sister, niece, and nephew all reside in Israel. Her mother, who is permanently hospitalized, lives with the hope of seeing her family reunited.

Even though Soviet authorities in recent years have made progress in the resolution of family reunification cases, there are a number of cases, including Elena's that demand action. It is imperative that Congress continue to bring attention to cases such as Elena's in an effort to encourage compliance by all the signatories to the provisions of the Helsinki final act and the Madrid concluding document.

Included for the record is the text of the letter I am sending to General Secretary Gorbachev requesting Elena's release from the Soviet Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 25, 1988.

MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV,  
General Secretary, CPSU,  
The Kremlin,  
Moscow, USSR.

DEAR MR. GENERAL SECRETARY: I would like to commend you for the recent progress your government has made in the resolution of family reunification cases. The continuing Soviet commitment to the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid Concluding Document is a promising sign of Soviet willingness to bridge U.S.-Soviet mistrust. However, there are a number of cases which demand consideration.

Specifically, I am concerned about Elena Keiss Kuna, who is seeking an exit visa so that she can be reunited with her relatives in Israel. Since her initial refusal in 1974, she has reapplied every six months to no avail. The Leningrad OVIR has continually denied her visa application, claiming she has knowledge of state secrets. However, Elena has not worked in more than ten years. Furthermore, when she was employed at the Leninets plant, her position involved no exposure to sensitive information.

Currently, Elena's mother, sister, niece and nephew are all residing in Israel. Her mother, who is permanently hospitalized, lives with the hope of seeing her family reunited again. In light of these circumstances, I hope your government will reconsider Elena's case and will allow her to join her family in Israel.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. JEFFORDS,  
Member of Congress.

## 100 YEARS OF CHURCH HISTORY

### HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, this year, Our Lady of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church in South Orange, NJ, celebrates its 100th anniversary as a force for good in the community.

This active community, which includes the expanding Seton Hall University campus, deserves our special recognition today.

In honor of this milestone, I am requesting that portions of the Church history be included in the RECORD of today's proceedings.

#### FROM THE CHURCH'S HISTORY

The Church in New Jersey was flourishing. Whereas in 1854 there had been only one church school in the State, by 1874 there were 80 such schools with a total enrollment of 20,000 Catholic children. Fostered by the presence of a Catholic seat of higher learning, Catholicism in South Orange grew rapidly. The founding of a village parish became essential.

In 1887, Rev. John Francis Salaun was appointed first pastor of the South Orange parish by Rt. Rev. Winand M. Wigger, the third Bishop of Newark. Father Salaun, a native of Brittany, France, had volunteered his services on the cholera ship in Lower New York Bay and later had served at Seton Hall.

On the 3rd of January, 1887, the Articles of Incorporation of the parish were signed by Bishop Wigger, the Very Rev. William P. Salt, Vicar General of the Diocese, Father Salaun and Messrs. Paul Fuller and Henry P. Finlay, lay trustees. Three months later these articles were filed with the county clerk in Newark and the corporate existence of the parish began.

The Board of Trustees of the new parish continued to meet at Seton Hall while they planned for a church. They thought at first to locate the new building on a tract directly east of the Edwin Taylor Estate opposite Grove Road (South Orange Bulletin, Aug. 13, 1887). We don't know what made them change their mind about that site, but not long after they purchased the property at Fourth and Academy Streets and asked Augustus Eichorn of Orange to be architect for a church there. A \$1,345 contract for the foundation and masonry work was given to Henry Becker of South Orange; Jos. M. Smith Bros. of Newark won the contract for carpentry work with a bid of \$7,000. Inside and outside painting was given to Timothy Donnelly of South Orange, at a price of \$675.

The cornerstone of the first church of Our Lady of Sorrows was laid Sunday afternoon, December 21, 1888. The stone contained copies of the South Orange Bulletin, the Newark News and Journal, the New York Herald and World, several Catholic publications, a list of the Church trustees signed by Bishop Wigger, the Rev. Charles Mills, and others, lists of the members of the Village Board and Township Committee and Board of Health and a number of coins. (Bulletin, Dec. 8, 1888). About 300 persons attended the cornerstone Ceremonies. Rev. Charles Mills delivered the short address on the principles of Catholicism and reviewed the efforts of parishioners to have a church of their own. . . .

"The first church of Our Lady of Sorrows was dedicated Sunday, September 22, 1889, by Bishop Wigger. The Bulletin of September 21st announced that the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception at Seton Hall will be opened to the parishioners of the village for the last time tomorrow morning (Sept. 22nd) at the 6:30 Mass. The new Church of Our Lady of Sorrows will be dedicated in time for the 8:00 Mass. The Rev. J. F. Salaun, Pastor, has decided to spend his last

days in France and not return to America as originally planned. The same paper a week later recorded that the choir for the dedication ceremonies was composed of Seton Hall College students—and several good singers from Jersey City.

"The same issue of the paper reported this: A pretty frame structure, the new Church is located on a slight elevation on the corner property of Academy and 4th Streets. The Church has three altars. The main altar is furnished more completely than main altars in most Churches, while the altars of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph are strikingly neat and attractive. The pews and general interior of the edifice are constructed mainly of yellow pine.

The Church in New Jersey continued to flourish. By 1890 the Diocese of Newark had 168,000 Catholics, 191 priests, 109 churches, 15 chapels and stations, 20 charitable institutions, 1 seminary, 3 colleges and 93 church schools attended by about 25,000 students. In addition to the diocesan clergy, the priests included Benedictines, Carmelites, Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, Fathers of Mercy and Passionists. There were many Christian Brothers. In addition to the Sisters of Charity, religious communities of women included Benedictines, Sisters of Christian Charity, Dominicans, Franciscans, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of Peace, Little Sisters of the Poor, and Sisters of St. Joseph.

A year after the dedication of its church, the parish was ready to lay the cornerstone for its school. Bishop Wigger made his annual visitation on Sept. 14, 1890, and participated in the events of a full day. At the 8:30 Mass, about 75 boys and girls received their First Holy Communion from their pastor, Father Carroll. That evening they were confirmed by Bishop Wigger. In the afternoon Bishop Wigger presided at the cornerstone ceremonies for the new school.

The current church is a monument to the vitality of Catholic life and culture in South Orange. It was dedicated May 3, 1931, by Most Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Newark. The slender, Cross-topped metal fleche of Our Lady of Sorrows overlooks the village. . . .

It was in June 1957 that Archbishop Boland appointed Rt. Rev. Msgr. John H. Byrne our pastor. The Monsignor was born in West Orange and baptized in St. John's Church, Orange. He attended Bayley Hall and Seton Hall College. After completing his studies at Immaculate Conception Seminary, then at Seton Hall, he was ordained April 11, 1920, in the Immaculate Conception Chapel where parishioners of the present parish of Our Lady of Sorrows first worshipped. Monsignor's first pastorate was St. Luke's, Hohokums, with a mission at Alendale, N.J., the Church of Our Guardian Angel. Immediately before coming to South Orange, he spent 14 years as pastor of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City. It was while at St. Mary's that he was named a domestic prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

At Our Lady of Sorrows, Monsignor Byrne is assisted by Rev. Joseph A. Hearn, Rev. Lester A. McGuinness and Rev. John J. Krozser. Frank Radel has been a lay trustee since 1945, Louis Kernan since 1957. There are 950 students in the school and more than 2,100 families in the parish.

The present is promising. The parish debt, which was \$600,000 in 1957 when Monsignor arrived, is now in the neighborhood of

\$100,000. The spiritual wealth of Our Lady of Sorrows is suggested by the 150,000 Holy Communion distributed each year and the parish's many vocations to the religious life.

It is no easy thing to write a history of a parish. So much of what can be said smacks of brick and mortar. The important, underlying life of the parish must be left unsaid—the sacrifices offered, the graces received, the daily efforts of each of us to glorify God and to live together in His peace. Of the future, we know only that He will be with us all days, even to the consummation of the world.

## GORBACHEV CAN'T DEFY HUMAN-RIGHTS TIDE

**HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for inclusion in the Congressional Record an article on the recent summit meeting which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on December 16. It is a reflection on, and a thoughtful analysis, in my judgment, on what really was achieved and on how the human rights issue suffered severe neglect by the administration, as well as on the intolerable manipulations by Secretary General Gorbachev. The article, entitled, "Gorbachev Can't Defy Human-Rights Tide," follows:

GORBACHEV CAN'T DEFY HUMAN-RIGHTS TIDE  
(By Morris B. Abram)

Now that the much celebrated summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev has ended, it is appropriate to evaluate the meeting in light of its own agenda. On Oct. 30, in a joint statement convening the summit, Mr. Gorbachev promised to make substantial headway on human rights. The cryptic statements made at the conclusion of the summit may not tell the full story of the achievements in that area; President Reagan's assurance of "future, more substantial movement" on the issue of human rights is certainly encouraging. However, some of Mr. Gorbachev's statements on the subject are deeply troubling.

In a discussion of the right of emigration, Mr. Gorbachev said of the U.S.: "What right does it have to be the teacher—who gave it the moral right?" This challenge invites the simple answer that the right comes from pledges made by the Soviet Union. In three separate international documents—the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1975 Helsinki accords the Soviet Union guaranteed that "Everyone shall have the right to leave any country, including his own."

When Mr. Gorbachev went on to say to the president, "You are not the prosecutor and I am not the accused," he was mistaken. The Soviet Union, having given the international community its pledge, also gave the community the right and duty to judge its compliance with the international human-rights agreements. It bestowed upon mankind the right to judge the Soviet Union's performance. When President Reagan advocated the cause of human rights, he spoke for all mankind.

Mr. Gorbachev compared the human-rights situation in his country with unemployment in the West. Although the poverty we see in our country merits serious concern, only a cynic would equate such problems with the denial of basic human rights: freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and petition one's government, and the right to leave one's country.

Mr. Gorbachev excused and explained Soviet refusal to grant emigration visas by referring to "state secrecy concerns." This is an absurd position that contradicts the statement he made in Paris in 1975 that even if a person possessed secrets, the secrets' usefulness would expire in five (and at most 10 years). Some refuseniks who have never held any significant posts or any positions sensitive to national security have been held in the Soviet Union for more than 17 years on the grounds of "state secrecy concerns."

Furthermore, two new Soviet laws are designed to further constrict Jewish emigration. The first requires any Soviet Jew who applies for a visa to produce an invitation from an immediate family member in Israel. Thousands do not qualify. The second, the so-called "family law," requires that every applicant have permission to emigrate from family members in the Soviet Union. This device permits the Soviet Union to manipulate reasons for refusal while disguising its role.

There never can be a normal relationship between the Soviet Union and the West until the Soviets normalize their conduct of human rights. Similarly, trade relations never will be normal until the conditions that gave rise to the Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson amendments are redressed. The next move is up to Mr. Gorbachev.

Based on the actions taken by his government while Mr. Gorbachev was in Washington, there is every reason to be skeptical of his intentions. When Americans were marching in Washington last week in support of basic human rights in the Soviet Union, a similar demonstration in Moscow by Soviet Jews and others who have been denied visas was roughly broken up by police. That action speaks much louder and clearer than any of Mr. Gorbachev's rhetoric about glasnost.

It is to be hoped that the treaty on intermediate-range nuclear missiles will be a major step toward peace. But as John F. Kennedy said a few weeks before he was slain: "Is not peace, in the final analysis, a matter of human rights?" Last week more than 200,000 Americans joined in a freedom rally in Washington to insist that the Soviet Union comply with the human-rights standards that it has pledged to mankind. They represented the entire spectrum of American political, religious, ethnic, labor and cultural life. Mr. Gorbachev cannot defy the tides of history no more than legend says King Canute attempted to defy the ocean's tides.

## REPUBLICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

**HON. TRENT LOTT**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, on Dec. 21, 1987, the Washington Post ran an article by Eric Pianin entitled, "House GOP Frustrations Intensify," which fairly accurately described the

abuses our party has been subjected to in this 100th Congress.

On December 29, the Post published a letter from our distinguished Republican Leader [Mr. MICHEL] in response to the article, in which he discussed the positive contributions made by Republicans in this Congress. While our protests over majority abuses of power often receive the most attention, the fact remains that our Members continue to labor on constructive legislative alternatives, and that our ideas do make a difference.

Our Republican leader can be credited with helping to foster this spirit of constructive involvement, despite the many frustrations that come with being on minority turf. At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I insert the letter from our Republican leader, and commend it to the reading of my colleagues. The letter follows:

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 29, 1987]

## THE MINORITY LEADER REPLIES

The Post ran an article [Dec. 21] about the Republican minority in the House of Representatives. The article addressed the "painful reality" of minority status in the House and all that it entails. It mentioned the abuses that Republicans are subjected to by the Democratic majority.

By omission, however, the article left the impression that the minority party has no influence in the development of public policy, and in fact has reached a point of such permanency that it has been reduced to "an unhappy collection of handwringers and complainers."

While we wring a hand now and then and at times a complaint may be heard from our patient and enduring ranks, we spend most of our time working. During this Congress, the House Republican positions on farm credit, catastrophic health care, welfare reform and particularly trade will be far closer to what the nation will ultimately have as public policy than those the Democratic majority forced through the House. So, too, can our imprint be found on what the House did not do—the costly experiments in social policy, the destruction of defense policy and, to a lesser degree, fiscal policy.

Yet it is not simply in specific legislative proposals that House Republicans have a beneficial impact. We have through sheer necessity become the embodiment of parliamentary vigilance, ever on the alert to identify, challenge and, at times, even prevent some of the more blatant procedural abuses of the majority. In fighting the Democratic procedural juggernaut, House Republicans represent all that is best in our nation's parliamentary tradition. They also serve who only reserve the right to object.

Nothing is so boring to the layman as a litany of complaints over the more obscure provisions of House procedures. It is all "insider baseball." Even among the media, none but the brave seek to attend to the howls of dismay from Republicans over such esoterica as the kinds of rules under which we are forced to debate. But what is more important to a democracy than the method by which its laws are created?

We Republicans are all too aware that when we laboriously compile data to demonstrate the abuse of legislative power by the Democrats, we are met by reporters and the public with that familiar symptom best



summarized in the acronym "MEGO"—my eyes glaze over. We can't help it if the battles of Capitol Hill are won or lost before the issues get to the floor by the placement of an amendment or the timing of a vote. We have a voice and a vote to fight the disgraceful manipulation of the rules by the Democrats, and we make use of both. All we need now is media attention, properly directed to those boring, but all-important, House procedures.

The fact is that Republicans in the House are far more productive and creative as a minority than Democrats in the House are as a majority. All the Democrats have (and, alas, it is often enough!) is sheer numbers. They are as bereft of ideas as they are of credible presidential candidates.

It is time for a new assignment and a greater challenge for Republicans who, through the uses of adversity, have learned how this House should operate. Since Democrats have so badly abused and disfigured the body of power entrusted to the majority, the next step seems obvious—a Republican majority.

ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
Office of the Republican Leader,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAYOR CECILE F. NORTON

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the borough of Sea Bright, N.J., has had the good fortune for the last 20 years to have Cecile F. Norton as its mayor. As the representative of Sea Bright in Congress, I have had the good fortune of working closely with Mayor Norton for all of these years. She has been an outstanding public servant, and certainly one who deserves special recognition upon her retirement from office.

Cecil Norton is often referred to as the "First Lady of Sea Bright" because of her devotion to her constituents and because of her grace and intelligence that are her trademarks. She has been a loyal friend to so many, myself included. She has conducted her private and her public life with kindness and compassion. The strong vote of confidence she has received year after year from the residents of Sea Bright is a testament to her wise and evenhanded leadership. It is not unusual for Mrs. Norton's political opponents to express admiration for her and, in fact, she has run unopposed in the last several elections.

Mayor Norton closed her farewell address to borough residents in December with the words, "I love you all." There is no question that all of us feel the same way about Cecil Norton.

The Asbury Park (NJ) Press editorial of January 11 which follows provides a good account of and appropriate tribute to this fine public servant.

CECILE NORTON RETIRES—SEA BRIGHT MAYOR STEPS DOWN AFTER 20 YEARS

Cecile F. Norton's first taste of politics came more than half a century ago when she and her husband, Robert, ran afoul of a state law that classified any residence where

four or more dogs were kept as a kennel requiring a \$100 license.

"A hundred dollars was a lot of money in those days," she recalled recently, and her late husband was the devoted owner of four German shepherds. The Nortons sued the state, succeeded in overturning the law, and discovered the joy of the fray that is an essential attribute for anyone who devotes years to politics.

Mrs. Norton had found a calling that was to last for decades. She helped build the Democratic Party in Sea Bright in the 1940s and '50s, and became a member of the Borough Council in 1955, after several years' service on the Board of Education, and on the planning committee that helped form the Shore Regional High School district. After 12 years as a council member, she was elected mayor. By then she was well on her way to becoming a major player in the region's political affairs, a member of the state and Monmouth County Democratic committees.

And she served as mayor for 20 years, until the council's organization meeting this month. Mrs. Norton did not seek reelection last November, but her handpicked successor, Councilman Andrew B. Manning, was elected in her stead. One of Manning's first official acts was to appoint Mrs. Norton to the Planning Board, and the council quickly confirmed it. Mrs. Norton, now 80, may have relinquished the reins, but she does not intend to lose touch with the borough's affairs.

In a brief farewell address, she thanked residents for the honor of being their mayor, expressed pride in the services the borough provides its residents, and pledged she would "always be ready to help" the new mayor and council.

"Sea Bright is losing a strong and dedicated leader," declared her successor, and he is right. Mrs. Norton served the borough ably and vigorously, and became a political leader at a time when few members of her sex were contesting elections and seeking an active role in government. She was appointed to set up Monmouth County's Office on Aging in 1974 and a year later she became Monmouth County's first woman freeholder, when she was appointed to complete an unexpired term. The only election she ever lost, for a full term on the Board of Freeholders, pitted her against Republican Jane G. Clayton, now the Monmouth County clerk. The margin was just 39 votes.

But Mrs. Norton's public career was as successful as it was long, and it's not entirely over yet. Her constituents and scores of other admirers wish her the best in her well-earned retirement.

#### A TRIBUTE TO PETER MCGUIRE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on December 11, 1987, a Washington institution died at age 81 in Fort Lauderdale, FL. He wasn't the Peter McGuire who some claimed founded Labor Day in this country, and he wasn't Tip O'Neill or Eddie Patton of New Jersey, both for whom he was frequently mistaken. He was instead the Peter McGuire who represented the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees [HERE], the Transportation, Communications

Union—now TCU and formerly called the "Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks"—and a variety of other labor and retiree organizations.

A large affable Irishman with a distinctive growl in his voice he had the advantage of being once met, always remembered. Even after only knowing him briefly all had to be impressed with other qualities. He was the kind of human being for whom the words honesty, decency and loyalty were invented to describe. He "gave a damn." As a recent article in the January 1988 edition of "the Catering Industry Employee" said, "Pete believed there still was room in life for compassion and consideration for the little people."

Peter was born in New York City in 1906. He spent most of the last 25 years in Washington representing working people and retired working people. Nevertheless, he remained the quintessential west side Irishman. He was raised in Manhattan's Hell's Kitchen and he relished explaining to the uninitiated that it was more accurately Held's Kitchen named after Held, the German proprietor of a frequently visited watering hole on the west side.

Before his move to Washington, DC, he worked intensively with volunteer groups, to preserve the idea among young people that decency was right and delinquency wrong. To the people in his old neighborhood, he became "mister volunteer." Because of this he was subsequently recognized by the West Side Businessman's Association as the honorary mayor of Hell's Kitchen.

When Pete graduated from Blessed Sacrament Elementary School on the west side, he went to work, out of necessity, as an electrician's helper wiring the luxury mansions of uptown Manhattan. Then he joined the fledgling movie industry, and became a member of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Unions [IATSE], local 52, which was established in 1924. When he died he had a paid up book in IATSE.

When the movie industry left for Hollywood in 1929, Pete drove armored cars, then became chief of guards and guides in the newly built Empire State Building. He worked there 9 years, and said that the best fringe benefit of the job was the people he met. In a recent interview for New York's Irish Echo Newspaper, Pete said one of them in particular, Kathleen Liebner, was " \* \* \* pretty bright, she married the boss." Of course, the boss was Pete and they were married in 1936. Kathleen died in 1961. To this day if you visit the Empire State Building, just before you are admitted to the tour you'll be greeted by a large picture of Peter with Fay Wray taken around the time of the filming of the original King Kong movie.

Pete next worked as a laborer's foreman for the 1939-40 New York World's Fair. When the fair closed Pete made the move that determined the rest of his career. In 1941, he took a job with the New York Central Railroad and was involved quickly in union affairs with the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks [BRAC]. By 1950, he was vice chairman of BRAC's New York State Legislature Committee.

In the late 1960's, he was called to Washington to serve as BRAC's national legislative representative.

Jim Kennedy, now the executive secretary treasurer of the Railway Labor Executives Association and one who worked and lived with Pete a la the "odd couple" during Pete's years in Washington said:

There's an expression often said and rarely justified "he's a living saint" but it was true about Peter. If there is a heaven, and I know there is, Peter is there growling at Saint Peter and arguing for better working conditions for the angels and even hell's angels for that matter.

During his very productive years as legislative representative for TCU/BRAC and here, Pete played a key role, sometimes the key role, in guiding legislative victories for working people through the U.S. Congress. His personality and his compassion carried him to a close working relationship with a generation of U.S. Senators and Representatives.

During the last years of his career, though he never experienced a twilight era, Peter joined the Washington legislative office of here to help newly appointed Bob Juliano establish contacts and initiate a legislative/political program. Pete's tutorial skills are demonstrated in Bob's emergence in the last decade as one of the most widely respected and effective lobbyists in Washington.

Somehow also during these 20 years in the District of Columbia, Pete managed to represent often for a song or a gold badge the interests of the Concerned Seniors for Better Government, the National Association of Retired and Veteran Railroad Employees, and the International Union of Police Associations. He truly believed he was doing God's work in all these endeavors. As here president Ed Hanley said in a recent tribute to Peter, "There's no way Pete's special brand of Irish charm and fellowship can be duplicated."

Pete is survived by his sister Marie Gitto of Pompano Beach, FL, his brother Charles of New York City, several nieces and nephews and scores of adopted ones who all came to know and love him as "Uncle Buster."

We have all lost a lot by his death but we all gained so much more because he lived and worked among and for us.

#### **JIM CLARK RETIRES AS PRESIDENT OF GREATER VENTURA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

#### **HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the retirement as president of the Greater Ventura Chamber of Commerce of my constituent, Jim Clark.

Jim has been a resident of Ventura since 1970 and a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1979. Since that time he has served as chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee and was elected a director in 1984, vice president 1985, president-elect 1986 and president of 1987.

Jim's term as president was marked by a 30-percent increase in membership, making the Ventura Chamber the largest in numbers of business members along the California coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Additionally he was responsible for establishing the award-winning "Ventura Business" as the Chamber's monthly newsletter, keeping the members abreast of current and future activities of the organization. Revisions to the city's smoking and sign ordinances were achieved, mainly through his efforts, and he spearheaded efforts which led to the justification for a 4-year university to be located in Western Ventura County and selection of Ventura as the first choice for a site on which to build it.

Mr. Clark is a native of Ashland, OH and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. Shortly after graduation he married Suzy also of Ashland. His Navy career included tours on carriers, battleships, cruisers, and destroyers as well as schooling at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, giving him a postgraduate degree. Duty in Washington, DC followed and then he was assigned to duties at the Naval Weapons Systems Engineering Station at Port Hueneme, CA. While there he headed three departments and was responsible for the design, construction and testing of a 95-foot remote-controlled Anti-Ship Missile Defense Test Boat which survived all range weapons threats and continues to this day to serve as a drone launching vessel for the Pacific Missile Test Range. At his retirement from the Navy in 1976, he had served the third longest tour of duty ever at Port Hueneme.

Mr. Clark embarked on a career in real estate after his retirement from the Navy and opened his own office, Tugboat Realty in 1981. He is a member of the Ventura Board of Realtors and was a director from 1983 to 1985, serving as the board's secretary/treasurer in 1985. In addition, he was a director of the California Association of Realtors in 1984-85 and continues to serve as a trustee of the Ventura board's political action committee and has been recognized nationally for his political action involvement.

Yachting and boating activities take up most of Jim's spare time. He is a member of the Ventura Yacht Club and served on its board of directors from 1982 to 1987 and was the club's commodore in 1985. He currently serves on no less than seven regional, statewide, national and international boating and yachting organizations. He is 1988 commodore of the Association of Santa Barbara Channel Yacht Clubs, president of District 16 of the International Order of the Blue Gavel (the Past Commodore's Club). He is an officer or member of numerous other boating organizations and in 1980 was awarded the Yacht Club and Ventura Port District's prestigious Merrill C. Allyn Award for outstanding service to recreational boating. Other activities and awards are simply too numerous to mention.

In 1987, Jim and Suzy returned to Ashland, OH, where Samaritan Hospital awarded him and his family its Award for Excellence in Medical Care at its 75th anniversary celebration. The hospital was originally given to the city by Clark's grandfather, J.L. Clark.

Jim's other leisure activities include rose culture, gardening, and wine tasting. He is a

member of the Consumer Tasting Panel of Mirassou Winery, one of California's oldest family-owned wineries. He is also a judge and life member of the International Chili Society. He judges chili at country fairs and conducts chili cookoffs and declares chili to be his and America's favorite meal.

Please join me in wishing Jim many more years of his chosen activities and best wishes to him and his lovely Suzy.

#### **A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO D.C. STUDENTS**

#### **HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, when the history of the 20th century is written, deeply woven in its fabric will be the saga of how, in the latter part of the 20th century, this Nation ended the tyranny of taxation without representation for its last colony—the citizens of its Nation's Capital.

That history will have to record that 39 bright and committed young people from the District of Columbia fashioned a magnificent stride toward their own freedom when they carried out a mission on behalf of all the people of the District of Columbia by traveling to Atlanta, GA, for the third national celebration of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to enlist people of conscience from across the Nation in support of D.C. statehood.

These students included representatives from the University of the D.C. and the following District of Columbia public schools—Louis Charles Rabaut Junior High School, William H. Taft Junior High School, Frank W. Ballou Senior High School, Benjamin Banneker High School, Calvin Coolidge Senior High School, Theodore Roosevelt Senior High School, the Washington Dix Street Academy, and the Washington, DC, School Without Walls, including participants from Mayor Barry's Youth Leadership Institute. I thought you, Mr. Speaker, would like to know the names of these young people to whom posterity will owe a debt of gratitude.

They are: Dennis Abrams, Darlene Allen, Dwayne Bailey, Lisa Brooks, Sheila Bunn, Stanley Burley, Ricardo Canales, Danna Carter, Carla Y. Cyrus, Carolyn Dennis, Sabreena Geddie, Baxter W. Greene, Michael V. Harold, Karin L. Harrison, Lee Hayden, Jr., Ronnelle Johnson, Kito D. Jones, Kwanza M. Jones, Meta Jones, Jacqueline R. Maki.

Angela R. Manning, Lisa McCurdy, Hewlette Pearson, Kathie Shoulders, Cynthia Smith, Patricia A. Smith, Wallace Southerland III, Furard Tate, Tracey L. Taylor, Gary M. Thompson, Cornell R.H. Twiley, Cheryl A.M. Waldron, Kevin R. Waller, Stacey V. Whyte, Susan Whyte, Clyde E. Williams II, LaToya Woodbury, Joseph T. Wyché, Charles H. Young.



# NATIONAL TEACHER APPRECIATION DAY

## HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution that will continue the fine tradition that was begun with the first "National Teacher Appreciation Day."

"National Teacher Appreciation Day," first inspired by Jhoon Rhee, founder of Tae Kwon Do, Inc., honors perhaps our most dedicated and valuable citizens: the educators of our youth.

Education is one topic which touches our society on all levels, literally affecting all Americans. At the general end of the spectrum, education is vital for America as a whole as it strives to compete in the international market and to be influential in world affairs. At my seventh annual Great Lakes Conference on Exports, we had numerous experts speaking on "Japan-United States Competitiveness." A recurring theme throughout this conference was the vital role education plays in maintaining a competitive edge.

At the particular end of the scale, every individual needs education to survive in our complex society. Study after study has shown the importance of a high school education in staying above the poverty level. Any attempts at welfare reform, also, recognize the indispensable role that training plays in achieving independence from welfare.

However, a mastery of invaluable knowledge, as great as that is, is only part of the educational experience. The transformation of thoughts and knowledge into tools and action, the social skills, the humanizing which education provides us, is at least as important as the knowledge which education imparts. To often we forget the major role teachers play in teaching children to perform in a social, interactive setting. Components of this are cooperation, diligence, courtesy, order, self-discipline and respect.

As Jhoon Rhee points out in his essay, "Let's Honor Our Teachers by Observing a Teacher's Day," "Without essential discipline, children will never fully understand what respect means. Without student respect for teachers, which is the first step to learning, they will never be able to realize their full learning potential." In seeking to give our children the best education possible we have, I fear, forgotten the indispensable role which discipline and respect play in the development of our children. This does not only mean development in the sense of emotional growth and civic responsibility, but, also, development academically. As Jhoon Rhee says, "We all remember from childhood that from those teachers whom we respected the most, we learned the most. Nobody wants to learn from someone for whom they have no respect."

"National Teacher Appreciation Day" gives teachers the honor we owe them and encourages the respect from students that they deserve. A day of honor, however, is not all that this commemoration represents. By setting aside a day of commemoration for our teachers, we can better appreciate throughout the

year how much we owe them. This engendering of respect for teachers, always, and not just on one day, is what this day is really for.

It is for this reason that I propose October 7, 1988, as "National Teacher Appreciation Day." It places special emphasis on our teachers' invaluable part played in students' growth both academically and as people. It calls for efforts to foster due respect to teachers, as that is a necessary prerequisite for learning.

I urge your support for a renewal of "National Teacher Appreciation Day" for our teachers, our students, and our society.

## THE FARMER FUEL TAX RELIEF ACT

## HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which will relieve farmers of a bureaucratic and financial nightmare in the Internal Revenue Code by allowing them to purchase their diesel and gasoline fuel without giving the Government the use of their money. Since farmers are exempt from the tax on fuels for off-road use the collection of this tax followed by the farmer filing quarterly or annually for a tax refund simply adds to the red tape in the Government and steals capital from the pockets of our Nation's farmers. The last people the Government should be borrowing from is America's farmers.

The passage of the 1986 and 1987 tax bills exacerbated the problem by moving the point of collection of the Federal fuel taxes up to a higher point in the distribution ladder. The 1987 bill, which I opposed, is particularly hard for farmers to stomach because other off-road users were provided with an exemption from paying the tax; for example, State and local governments.

In addition, my bill permits registered wholesale dealers, who post a bond or supply other proof of financial responsibility, to purchase gasoline without payment of the tax. This provision was originally offered by Mr. PICKLE and approved by my committee, Ways and Means, but was not adopted by the Conference Committee in the Reconciliation Act of 1987. Finally, my bill will also clarify that the Secretary of the Treasury is to provide regulations so that gasohol blenders are assured the reduced rate they are entitled to when purchasing gasoline for use in blending gasohol.

## HON. JOHN FUJIO AISO

## HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I bring to my colleagues' attention the death of Hon. John Fujio Aiso on December 29, 1987. John Aiso was a man that I and many others were proud to know, and he

leaves behind an outstanding record of personal achievement and public service.

John broke an important racial barrier when he became the first Nikkei judge in the continental United States with his appointment to the Los Angeles Municipal Court in 1952. Known for his abilities and sense of justice, he served in California courts until his retirement 21 years later, by which time he held a seat on the Second District Court of Appeals.

His distinguished judicial career came after many other contributions to his country. He entered the U.S. Army in 1941 as a private, but he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and served as the director of academics at the Military Intelligence Service Language School before leaving the Army in 1947. He continued to serve as a reserve officer until his retirement at the rank of colonel in 1965. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his distinguished service.

Adding to the tragedy of this loss is the senseless cause of John's death. He died from head injuries sustained when an assailant knocked him to the ground in an unsuccessful attempt to steal his wallet. It is a cruel irony that one who did so much to stop crime should die as a victim of crime.

Mr. Speaker, John Aiso exemplified the virtues that made the United States the great Nation that it is today. A man who fought for freedom and worked daily to uphold justice, he set standards that Americans of all races should strive to achieve. His survivors, his wife Sumi, daughter Emi, and son John, Jr., have suffered a great loss, and my deepest condolences go out to them.

## A TRIBUTE TO SEAN MACBRIDE

## HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, on January 15, the world mourned the passing of a truly remarkable individual, Mr. Sean MacBride, whose diplomatic career and dedicated work for human rights won him international recognition.

Sean MacBride's distinguished career spanned nearly 70 years. As a young man, he became actively involved in the cause of Irish nationalism and went on to serve as chief of staff of the IRA during the 1930's. He obtained a law degree at Dublin's National University and, following a brilliant career as one of the most successful trial lawyers in Dublin, Sean MacBride helped establish a new faction in Irish politics, the Republican Party. He was elected to Parliament in 1947 where he served until 1958.

In 1948, Sean MacBride entered the international political arena with his appointment as Irish Foreign Minister. As a lifelong advocate of human and individual rights, Mr. MacBride may best be remembered for founding Amnesty International in 1961. He served as the organization's chairman until 1975 and as Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations from 1973 until 1976.

Sean MacBride was a long-time friend of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs, of which I am a member, appearing

before the committee on several occasions to discuss issues relating to Ireland and Northern Ireland. One issue that prompted considerable debate both in Ireland and in the United States was the antidiscrimination code he sponsored, the "MacBride Principles," which called on American companies operating in Ireland to offer equal employment opportunities to Roman Catholics.

In 1974, he was honored with the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to promote human rights, and 3 years later, he was honored with the International Lenin Prize for Peace Among Nations for his efforts to end the arms race and achieve world peace. He is only the second person to win both these distinguished awards.

Sean MacBride's remarkable achievements earned him international respect and admiration, and his significant contributions to ensure human rights and world peace should be a source of great pride for all Irish-Americans. Sean MacBride will be missed, but his legacy lives on.

**TRIBUTE TO ELIAS H. GALVAN  
RECIPIENT OF LULAC COUNCIL  
2043 EDUCATOR OF THE YEAR  
AWARD**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Elias H. Galvan for his outstanding dedication and service to education.

Last year Mr. Galvan was honored by the League of United Latin American Citizens [LULAC] as the "Educator of the Year," for his commitment and distinguished service as an administrator and educator in my district.

A native of Las Cruces, NM, Mr. Galvan attended New Mexico Western University and East Los Angeles Junior College. He earned his bachelors and masters degree from California State University at Los Angeles. He and his wife, Helen, have nine children.

Mr. Galvan began his career in education with the Los Angeles City School District as a teacher. As a television teacher specialist with the Pasadena Unified School District he coauthored and participated in an audio-lingual visual multimedia program for teaching Spanish. Later, as the district foreign language supervisor and manager of the closed circuit television stations, Mr. Galvan served as the producer and moderator for an educational television series sponsored by the California State Department of Education. His talent and administrative ability led to his promotion as principal at John Muir High School in Pasadena. Mr. Galvan later transferred to Norwalk High School for 5 years and currently serves as the principal for John Glenn High School in Norwalk.

In addition to his function as an exemplary administrator, Mr. Galvan has always actively participated in several community organizations, such as educational task forces, scholarship committees, Little League, and affirmative action committees. Mr. Galvan has provid-

ed testimony at hearings held in Los Angeles by the House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor. He most recently was lauded for his success in increasing parental involvement in the educational process.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, the Galvan family, and the members of LULAC Council 2043 in commending Mr. Elias H. Galvan for his extraordinary commitment to educational excellence and service to the community.

**COMMEMORATING UKRAINIAN  
INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, the Ukrainian-American community commemorated the 70th anniversary of the establishment of an independent, democratic Ukrainian nation.

On January 22, 1918, the people of the Ukraine proclaimed their independence after centuries of domination by other countries. For a short 3 years, Ukrainians governed themselves and determined their own future through a democratically elected parliament. Externally the Ukraine enjoyed diplomatic ties with England, France, and many other countries, and internally Ukrainian culture and dreams thrived.

However, in 1921 that free nation was crushed by the soldiers of the expanding Soviet Empire. The Soviet Army swept into the Ukraine and established a puppet government there, thus beginning the suffering of the Ukrainian people under the Kremlin's dictatorship.

The years since 1921 have witnessed the Soviet engineered Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, efforts by the Soviet Government to destroy the culture and the self-identity of the Ukrainian people, and the contrast soul-crushing burden that comes from living under the tyranny of the Kremlin's dictators.

Through all this, the Ukrainian spirit has not been crushed, and with such events as the January 22 commemoration, Ukrainian-Americans join the people of the Ukraine in the hope for a free and independent Ukrainian nation.

Mr. Speaker, the commemoration of Ukrainian independence 70 years ago is important not just for Ukrainians, but for all who cherish freedom. All Americans share a kinship of freedom and independence in their hearts, and we too suffer as long as they must bear the yoke of tyranny. The United States must review its resolve to support the hopes of a once again free and sovereign Ukrainian nation.

**DANA STONE REMEMBERED**

**HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Dana Stone, a freelance photographer who covered the Vietnam war and was captured in Cambodia in 1970. He has since become one of our missing.

Dana grew up in my home State of Vermont, in the small crossroads town of White River Junction. He was an intelligent young man who was always willing to travel and accept daring new adventures. His friends refer to his "extra energy," and his eventual decision to go to Vietnam came as no surprise to those close to him. Photography had not always been a hobby of Dana's, but it was in this that he found his true passion.

Dana's dedication to photography was recognized by both friends and associates. According to one close friend:

Dana Stone stood out among these young free-lancers. He was persistent and aggressive, competing not so much with them as with himself.

The Vietnam war was a painful experience for virtually all who served there. That was no less true for the countless news reporters and photographers like Dana Stone who voluntarily went to Vietnam to observe and relate the truth of that war.

Dana originally had joined the U.S. Navy before our involvement in Vietnam. Discharged later after the discovery of a heart murmur, he chose to involve himself in Vietnam in a different way, as a freelance photographer. In a sense, capturing the war through his photographs became Dana's mission. With each photograph he recorded the reality of the war and brought that reality home for everyone to see. His understanding of the deep, varied and confusing emotions that surrounded the Vietnam experience were evident in his vivid photographs of the war.

Dana's talents did not go unrecognized. In July 1966, for instance, he was awarded third prize in UPI's monthly picture contest. But sadly, like so many others, Dana never returned home from the war he photographed. Like the American soldiers who remain MIA's, Dana is among the missing.

Mr. Speaker, in many ways, the controversy in Vietnam is not something Americans like to remember. But as we recognize and honor the contribution of those who heroically fought for this country, we cannot afford to forget the courage of those who risked their lives to capture the truth in photographs, on camera and on paper.

**KEEPING THE WATER FLOWING**

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, we often take for granted the routine elements of our lives, even those elements that make life itself pos-



sible. A dependable supply of water is one of those services that we rely on heavily, but rarely do we give credit to the men and women who keep this community lifeblood flowing.

Baldassare (Bill) Ferraro, who is retiring as superintendent of the Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority after 40 years of service to the people of Morris County, NJ, has dedicated his entire working career to the ever-expanding effort to keep the water flowing.

Bill's wife, Olga David Ferraro, will also retire, after 11 years of dedicated service at the authority, from her position as the authority's assistant board secretary and the executive secretary to the authority's Executive Director Harry Gerken. Bill and Olga met when she joined the authority and they were married 6 years ago.

When Bill began his career in 1948 with the Morristown Water Department, this historic community was located in a rural area of New Jersey with very specific, but limited, water needs. By the time he was appointed superintendent of the Water Department in 1975, the surrounding area was well on its way to becoming the center of growth and development that it is today.

In 1977, Bill undertook one of the great challenges of his life when he became superintendent of the newly formed Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority [SMCMUA].

Today, more than 60,000 people are served by the SMCMUA. Residential and commercial water customers, including many of Morris County's Fortune 100 companies, are directly served as a result of the dedication and leadership provided by Bill during this period of record growth and development.

I had the opportunity to work closely with Bill, Olga and the dedicated employees of the SMCMUA during that critical period of time in the mid-1970's when the current system was in the critical planning stages. Bill's years of service, working his way up through the ranks within the Water Department, gave him the experience and the insight needed to undertake the challenges associated with development of a water system in a rapidly growing area.

The true measure of the SMCMUA's success is the fact that the people being served today take for granted an essential service being provided in a quietly effective way.

We wish Bill and Olga Ferraro a long, healthy and happy retirement together. They deserve our recognition and our heartfelt thanks for a job well done in service to the people of Morris County, NJ.

#### HONORING UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the courageous and enduring spirit of the people of the Ukraine.

Seventy years ago this month, the people of the Ukraine put forth a proclamation of the independence of Ukraine and founded the democratic Ukrainian National Republic. This was a momentous step in the history of Ukraine. They wanted to live freely and independently, preserving their unique cultural and social heritage while living without persecution and fear.

Unfortunately, just 2 years later, Communist Russia annexed Ukraine and forced it to give up its sovereignty. Over the last 70 years, the Soviet Union has tried to destroy the national consciousness of the citizens of the Ukraine by many unconscionable means. Reported famines, executions, deportations, and political incarcerations have outraged the free nations of the world for decades.

The domination of the Soviet Union has not dimmed the spirit or national pride of Ukrainians at home or around the world. An underground struggle, begun in the early years by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, has continued. In 1941, the restoration of Ukraine's independence was declared, but was subdued by the Germans and Ukraine eventually fell under the power of the Soviet Union once again.

The pride and determination in evidence then have continued to this day. We in the free world celebrate this spirit and support the people under siege in Ukraine today.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this anniversary. We look forward to the day when all Ukrainians will celebrate independence openly and freely.

#### THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the Ukrainian Central Rada, the Parliament of Ukrainian people.

Although Congress was not in session on the actual anniversary date, January 22, that did not deter us from joining our Ukrainian friends and relatives—and all those who love freedom—to reflect on the brief period of Ukrainian independence and to deplore the oppressive actions of the Soviet Union. The Soviet government continues to deny the most basic human rights to the people of the Ukraine and other captive nations, and we cannot stand silently by.

Many of us take the basic human rights for granted—freedom of religion, of self-determination, and of speech. The Ukrainian people still long for them. We who have these rights must not be complacent; we must double our efforts to assist these people in their struggle to remove the shackles of persecution.

This year is especially important because 1988 marks the millennium of Christianity in Kievan-Rus. Ukrainians throughout the world will join to observe this glorious occasion. We cannot forget, however, that some will not be able to participate in this joyous celebration.

Religious persecution against all faiths persists in the Soviet Union. It is our duty to assist all captive people in their struggle to regain the freedom to practice their faith without fear of harassment.

Let me reiterate my own commitment to the efforts of the Ukrainian people to recapture the freedoms they so very briefly enjoyed and to reaffirm my support for the elimination of all religious and personal oppression throughout the world.

#### WHO SAYS WE'RE ENEMIES

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in December of 1987, while all of this city buzzed with the excitement of the signing of the INF Treaty, a number of us were given the opportunity, indeed the honor, to meet with a small group of United States and Soviet veterans who had also traveled to Washington to celebrate what we all hope is a new and promising turn in the course of the United States-Soviet relationship.

The veterans with whom we met have played a particularly important part in one of the more promising encounters our two nations have ever had. They were the veterans who, on April 25, 1945, crossed the Elbe River to meet, share some food, some stories, and a much-needed respite from the Nazi forces. Though soldiers from very different places, they quickly realized that they had much in common, perhaps most importantly, a common interest in survival.

Since 1945 these veterans have come together to form the Elbe Alliance, a group of concerned veterans who realize that our two nations still share some common interests. In an effort to educate both American and Soviet citizens on a history of relations that has often been cooperative rather than confrontational, they have prepared the following fact sheet which they have asked that I share with my colleagues here. A copy of their work follows:

**"WHO SAYS WE'RE ENEMIES?"—TWO CENTURIES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA**

(Compiled by The Elbe Alliance)

The greatest misconception characterizing and largely guiding US-Soviet relations is the belief that the United States and the Soviet Union (earlier Czarist Russia) have been historical, implacable enemies. Nothing could be further from the truth. For more than two centuries, often in "seasons of our greatest need," to quote a famous American writer, the peoples and the governments of these two world powers have cooperated as allies and even partners in areas of vital concern.

#### U.S. REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Did you know that Catherine the Great of Russia assisted American revolutionaries by establishing the League of Armed Neutrality to challenge British interference with

world shipping, thereby allowing Washington's army to be supplied?

Did you know that Catherine the Great refused to go along with British General Gage's scheme to hire 20,000 Russian mercenaries to fight against the American patriots?

Did you know that at least four Ukrainians fought in the American Revolution along side the American revolutionaries?

Did you know that the Revolutionary War hero, John Paul Jones, served in the Russian navy during the second Russo-Turkish War?

#### CRIMEAN WAR PERIOD

Did you know that during the Crimean War (1853-6) the U.S. Government was virtually Russia's sole friend and that it gave valuable supplies, including arms, to Russia?

Did you know that American surveyor George Washington Whistler oversaw the construction of the first long-distance railroad in Russia (Moscow to St. Petersburg) and that he received the Order of St. Anne conferred by the Russian Czar in 1847 for that achievement?

#### U.S. CIVIL WAR

Did you know that the end of serfdom in Russia in 1861 gave new courage and impetus to those who were striving to end slavery in the United States?

Did you know that in 1863, four days after the Union defeat at Chickamauga, an Imperial Russian fleet sailed into New York harbor to provide valuable moral support and to discourage Britain from intervening on behalf of the Confederacy?

Did you know that the Far East fleet of the Russian Imperial Navy assisted in putting out a large fire in San Francisco and ward off a rumored Confederate attack by sea?

Did you know that John Turchin, an emigré from Russia, fought in the Civil War and eventually became a Union general?

Did you know that Mark Twain after the Civil War in 1867, acknowledging Russia's significant help, said, "America owes much to Russia—is indebted to her in many ways—chiefly for her unwavering friendship in seasons of our greatest need"?

#### POST-CIVIL WAR ERA

Did you know that the first Europeans to discover, explore and settle Alaska were Russians and that in 1867 the mutually beneficial sale of Alaska to the United States added a half of a million square miles to American territory?

Did you know that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis visited the United States in 1871 and that Ulysses S. Grant visited Russia in 1877?

Did you know that Turkey Red wheat brought by Russian Mennonite emigrés to the United States in the 1870s made the Plains states the breadbasket of the nation and even the world?

Did you know that the U.S. provided life-saving relief to millions of Russians during the Great Famine of 1892?

#### EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Did you know that President Teddy Roosevelt served as the mediator at the Portsmouth Peace Conference in 1905 which ended the Russo-Japanese War on terms very favorable to Russia?

Did you know that the helicopter was developed in Kiev during 1909-1919 by Ivan Sikorsky who later emigrated to the United States where his invention made its first flight in 1939?

Did you know that Kansan George MacDowell was the first American awarded the

Order of Lenin in the 1920s for his work in reorganizing Soviet agricultural production?

Did you know that the first transpolar flight over the North Pole began in Moscow and ended on June 20, 1937, in Vancouver, Washington, after which the three Russian aviators went on a triumphal tour of the U.S. culminating in a ticker-tape parade in New York City and a meeting with President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House?

#### WORLD WAR II

Did you know that many historians believe that Nazi Germany would have won World War II without the great sacrifice and cooperation of the United States and the Soviet Union acting in their mutual interests?

Did you know that by July 1943 the United States was shipping one million tons of food, medicine and war materiel a month to the Soviet Union?

Did you know that on the same historic day American and Soviet forces met at the Elbe River to ensure Germany's defeat—April 25, 1945—the San Francisco Conference opened which founded the United Nations?

Did you know that on V-Day in May 1945 a crowd of thousands of cheering and waving Soviets gathered outside of the American Embassy in Moscow in a demonstration of gratitude for the support Americans gave in the victorious war effort?

These historical highlights compiled by THE ELBE ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 1776, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, U.S.A. Full permission granted herewith to copy and distribute this information. THE ELBE ALLIANCE welcomes your support of its U.S.-Soviet educational activities and cooperative projects in the "Spirit of the Elbe."

#### DEATH OF SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU

##### HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable sadness and regret that I rise to inform the Members of this House of the death on January 18 of a former colleague, Santiago Polanco-Abreu, who was Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico from 1964 to 1968. He was the 10th Resident Commissioner in the House since Federico Degetau Gonzalez first represented Puerto Rico in 1901.

Mr. Polanco-Abreu will be remembered by those who served in the Congress in the mid-1960's as a dedicated, hard working and effective representative who served the Congress and the people of Puerto Rico well. He will also be remembered as a very likeable and congenial Member of Congress who made a great many friends for Puerto Rico at a time when Puerto Rico needed—and still needs—all the friends it can get. The reason for that is because, as you know, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico is the sole representative in Congress of about 3.5 million U.S. citizens.

Interestingly, one of the last public appearances made by Mr. Polanco-Abreu was to go last July to the San Juan Airport to welcome Speaker JIM WRIGHT, his longtime friend, to Puerto Rico. It was symbolic of his feeling for

the House and its Members that Santiago Polanco-Abreu carried with him for many years, even after he left the Congress in 1968.

"Chaguin," as he was known in Puerto Rico, had a lifetime of public service to the people of our island Commonwealth. He was born in Bayamón, Puerto Rico, in 1920 and received his undergraduate and law school degrees from the University of Puerto Rico. He was legal adviser to the Tax Court of Puerto Rico in 1943-44, a member of the American Bar and Puerto Rico Bar Associations, and one of the founders of the Institute for Democratic Studies in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Moreover, Mr. Polanco-Abreu served in the Commonwealth House of Representatives from 1948 to 1962, and was speaker of the House in 1963-64. In 1951 and 1952 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Puerto Rico, which drafted the constitution that created the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. From that evolved the novel Commonwealth status that endures today as the basis of the free association between Puerto Rico and the United States—a political status that has served well the interests of both the United States and Puerto Rico.

In short, Mr. Polanco-Abreu was in on the groundwork that brought about the success story in the Caribbean that Puerto Rico has become. It is a testimonial to the far-sightedness of the Members of Congress in the 1950's who helped in the creation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico—elevating it from the status of territory.

Santiago Polanco-Abreu was always "there" in this House to explain the special circumstances of Puerto Rico and to win friends for the Commonwealth along the way. Thus, his contributions to this body and to Puerto Rico are considerable, and his untimely death at only 67 years of age will be mourned as a major loss to responsible public service.

#### FRANK HORTON SCHOLARS FUND

##### HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a close friend and colleague, Congressman FRANK HORTON. FRANK has served in this body for 25 years and in that time has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life of the youth of this Nation. Best illustrated by his work to create the Department of Education, Congressman HORTON's record on education issues is second to none.

This record has not been lost upon his constituents. Recently, FRANK was honored by his friends and colleagues in the Rochester community. At this grand event many Members of this body stood to honor FRANK for his leadership and achievements. Rarely have I seen such a magnificent tribute to such a superb man.

The event was attended by over 1,200 friends and supporters and was in every respect a gala worthy of the man. The tribute raised over \$500,000 which will be devoted to the creation of the Frank Horton Scholars



Fund at Rochester Institute of Technology, one of the Nation's leading institutes of technology and innovative educational programming.

The tribute afforded many of us the opportunity to better understand the contribution that FRANK HORTON and RIT are making to economic growth and development in upstate New York and across the Nation. Further, we came to understand the reason that FRANK HORTON, who has worked tirelessly to protect the economic interests of the Northeast-Midwest region of the Nation, should select RIT as the beneficiary of the Horton Scholarship Program. RIT, like FRANK, is committed to providing opportunities for excellence to young people around the country.

The Horton Scholars will be a select group of young men and women who have demonstrated outstanding scholarship in a variety of fields. With FRANK's personal participation and guidance, the Horton Scholars will concentrate their energies on areas which FRANK deems of greatest national significance. Undoubtedly, the excellence at RIT. These centers—Microelectronics, Imaging Science and Advanced Manufacturing Technologies, the Academic Health Science Center, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf—which FRANK has championed through the years—will provide these scholars the resources needed to become national leaders in their respective fields.

The Horton dinner, and the scholarships for which it raised funds, was a magnificent tribute to a great man. I was proud to participate and feel certain that this legacy will contribute to the economic and social well being of the community and the nation through generations to come. J. 019-060 Payroll No.: 78655 - Folios: 1MC to -Date: 1-25-88

#### CONGRESSIONAL PAY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1988

#### HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Congressional Pay Responsibility Act of 1988. The purpose of this bill is two-fold. First of all, it will require Members of Congress to vote on their pay adjustments. Furthermore, the bill will terminate the pension of Members of Congress who are convicted of a felony.

It became clear last year that Members of Congress should bite the bullet and share in the burden of deficit reduction. However, this was not the case as the House of Representatives managed to increase their pay without ever voting on the issue.

The Quadrennial Commission recommended in December 1986 that salaries for Representatives and Senators be increased. Subsequently, the administration's 1988 budget introduced on January 5, 1987, proposed a pay increase to \$89,500. The Congress had 30 days—until February 4—to override the \$89,500 proposal.

While the Senate voted down the pay increase on January 29, the House of Repre-

sentatives did not. Thus, without a vote, the House allowed salary increases for Members of Congress to go into effect on February 4.

It is time for Members of Congress to be accountable for their actions; the Congressional Pay Responsibility Act of 1988 will do just that.

#### THE TELEVISION VIOLENCE ACT OF 1988

#### HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, where do soldiers gun down dozens of Charlies, not once, not twice, but every week? Where do psychopaths ravage the streets, beating, raping, sawing victims in half, only to reappear in other episodes? Where are cartoon characters zapped, run over and blown to bits, again and again and again? On television, that's where. And our children may be the ultimate victims of exposure to this violence.

The evidence is overwhelming: violence on television has a harmful effect on viewers' attitudes and behavior, especially when those viewers are children. The National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Surgeon General of the United States, among others, have each documented the causal link between television violence, on the one hand, and aggressive and destructive behavior, on the other.

A 1982 NIMH report, which analyzed a decade of research on television violence, found that these studies shared several disturbing conclusions. First, many studies found that frequent viewers of television violence tended to become desensitized to violence in the real world, thus decreasing their concern for actual victims of violence. Second, many found that viewers of television violence came to see violence as an acceptable way of resolving conflict. Third, many found that television violence created generalized fear among viewers. As the report of the Attorney General's 1984 Task Force on Family Violence stated, "Evidence is becoming overwhelming that, just as witnessing violence in the home may contribute to normal adults and children acting out violent behavior, violence on television \* \* \* may contribute to the same result."

Unfortunately, television violence has become such a powerful ratings tool that it is difficult for any one network to restrict its use. The television industry is reluctant to undertake joint action to curb this violence because of possible antitrust exposure.

Although there is no easy answer to the problem of violence on television, the Television Violence Act of 1987 would allow broadcasters to move toward their own solution. The bill would provide a narrowly drawn antitrust exemption to certain members of the television industry which permits them to discuss, develop, and disseminate voluntary guidelines on the subject of televised violence. The measure, which does not prescribe what the voluntary guidelines should contain, also includes a 3-year sunset provision.

While I recognize the serious first amendment concerns that would be raised by any attempt on the part of the Government to restrict the content of television programming, I believe that this bill presents no threat to freedom of speech or artistic expression. It simply places responsibility for the regulation of televised violence where it should rest—on the shoulders of public minded broadcasters, cable operators, and producers.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my distinguished colleague, DAN GLICKMAN, to make this bill a reality. We must untie the broadcasting industry's hands so that it can confront violence on television.

#### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, Ukrainians throughout the world observed the 70th anniversary of their homeland's proclamation of independence. For the sons and daughters of this fine land it was a day of pride. It was a day to remember the noble struggle their forebears fought for the cause of a free Ukraine.

The freedom and independence won in that struggle was ultimately lost when the Ukraine fell into the clutches of communism. But what inspired and grew out of that struggle—the Ukrainian people's dedication to and love of that freedom—is something the Soviet Union can never take away.

Ukrainians have suffered countless losses at the hands of their Communist captors. All have lost their liberty, many their lives. But, the strength that marked their struggle for independence still lives. And, nowhere is it more apparent than in the survival of Christianity in this oppressed nation.

This year marks the millenium of Christianity in the Ukraine. Last month, Senator DECONCINI and I introduced a joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 429, deploring the Soviet Government's active persecution of Ukrainian religious believers. I urge all of my colleagues to join us in asking the Soviet Government to legalize the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches.

It is a tribute to these proud people that they have remained true to the hope for a free Ukraine in which religious believers may practice their faith freely and openly. This is a hope that we here in the U.S. Congress must not abandon and one that I implore all of you to consider today.

#### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today is the day when the work of the second session of the historic 100th Congress begins. I want to take a few moments to discuss a

subject of great importance to myself and many of my constituents.

On January 22, 1988, Ukrainians around the world commemorated the 70th anniversary of the creation of the democratic Ukrainian National Republic. The independence of the Ukrainian state was short-lived as it fell victim to Soviet imperialism. But, Mr. Speaker, January 22 serves to remind Ukrainians and all of those committed to freedom that one day Ukraine will regain its place in the family of free nations.

We have all heard much about the new atmosphere of glasnost or openness which is reportedly occurring in the Soviet Union. I say reportedly, Mr. Speaker, because although there is a smiling new leader in the Kremlin, it is not apparent that there is much glasnost touching the lives of those in Ukraine.

Early last December, while the light side of glasnost was dazzling Washington with the visit from General Secretary Gorbachev, the dark side of Soviet repression was seen by three Ukrainian human rights activists.

On December 8, 1987, Vyacheslav Chernovol, Mikhail Goring and Ivan Gell, with their fellow activist Armenian Paruir Airikyan were arrested on trumped-up drug charges. They were detained for 8 hours as they tried to board a train in Lvov, Ukraine to attend a Moscow conference on human rights.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, for these Ukrainian activists who were only recently released from prison the message from Soviet authorities was this: You are free, but only if you abide by our rules. This incident typifies the repression that has fallen upon the Ukrainian people since the Soviets occupied their country in 1921. It brings to life the old cynical saying "The more things change, the more they stay the same."

Not that we should be surprised by this. It seems that Ukrainian Communist party boss Scherbitsky is considered to be the leading opponent to glasnost within the Kremlin. He is the man who is charged with breaking the spirit of Ukraine and he knows that his job will only be made harder with glasnost. And it is because the yearning for freedom resides so strongly in the hearts of the Ukrainian people that Soviet authorities exert so much energy to force Ukrainians into the Soviet mold.

Evidence of Soviet policy to extinguish the Ukraine national identity is voluminous. It spans the 71-year history of the Soviet occupation of Ukraine. Starting with mass exterminations in the 1920's, induced famines in the 1930's, and Stalinist terror in the 1940's, the Soviet's have pursued a comprehensive strategy to suffocate the rich cultural, religious, and social fabric of Ukraine.

By gagging the artists, poets, and writers—those who record the stirrings of the Ukrainian soul—Soviet authorities hold captive the evolution of a whole culture. By outlawing the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic churches, Soviet authorities ignore the internationally recognized human right to free worship and spiritual fulfillment. The repression of religious freedom is especially abhorrent this year as those in Ukraine—the cradle of Christianity in Eastern Europe—should be joyfully celebrating the millennium of Christianity in their nation.

An finally, Mr. Speaker, by forbidding the speaking of Ukrainian and burning libraries to limit the availability of Ukrainian literature, Soviet authorities are robbing Ukraine of the social tools which bind generation to generation.

What hope can we hold for glasnost on an international level, when it is seemingly such a hypocrisy on a domestic level? If a government remains an enemy of its people, how can it ever be expected to be a reliable friend on an international level?

As we reflect on the significance of Ukrainian Independence Day, let us remember the struggle that goes on each day in the Ukraine. Let us be strengthened by our Ukrainian brothers and sisters who thirst for freedom and reject the death penalty to which Soviet authorities have sentenced their culture. We can take heart in our efforts because we know in the deepest way that they are not in vain. We know that the fight for freedom persists inside the Ukraine and that one day all Ukrainians will reach the peak of freedom enjoyed by other nations.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Education has confirmed it will not attempt to collect Federal higher education assistance which was illegally obtained by students who failed to register with Selective Service.

Public Law 96-250, the Solomon amendment, requires students to register with the Selective Service System as a condition to receiving Federal higher education assistance. Yet, it is Education Department's intention that students who refused to register for several years not be required to refund the grants or loans which were illegally obtained. The Department of Education should be aware that this is unacceptable to the U.S. Congress.

Notwithstanding, that these young men have refused to register as required by the law and that they have fraudulently represented registering, the Department of Education will allow them to go scot-free. Not only will these men not be prosecuted by the Department but they will not even be required to reimburse the Government for the illegally obtained grants. In effect, what this policy is telling America's young men is that they can receive a cash award for refusing to face their responsibilities and abide by the law.

The Department of Education has thus far refused to initiate prosecutions for at least two violations of the law: The failure to register as required by the military Selective Service Act and for false statements that the student has registered. On top of this, the Department has failed in its responsibility to the American taxpayers to collect the debt owed the U.S. Treasury. I call upon Secretary Bennett to take prompt action to correct this action which is an insult to the American taxpayers and an insult to the 98 percent of America's young

men who have abided by the law by registering with Selective Service.

### THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

**HON. BILL GREEN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the text of a telegram sent by Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, to Israeli President Chaim Herzog.

Rabbi Schindler puts the current tragic situation in Gaza and the West Bank in its correct historical perspective. Yet, I think he speaks for many of us when he states that the Israeli Government's policy in putting down the riots "serves only to shift responsibility for the neglect and abuse of the Palestinians from the Arabs to the shoulders of Israel."

I commend the full text of Rabbi Schindler's statement below to everyone who has an interest in Middle East peace.

#### TEXT OF STATEMENT

I am deeply troubled and pained in sending you this message, but I cannot be silent. The indiscriminate beating of Arabs, enunciated and implemented as Israel's new policy to quell the riots of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, is an offense to the Jewish spirit. It violates every principle of human decency. And it betrays the Zionist dream.

It is moreover, a self-defeating and therefore counter-productive policy. Far from bringing order, it will only increase the cycle of violence and intensify hatred. It also threatens to erode the support of Israel's friends here in the United States, who are dismayed by what they see on their television screens and read in their daily newspapers.

I know that the Palestinian Arabs who are rioting in the administered territories have consistently been exploited and victimized by the Arab states and by the PLO, who have chosen military confrontation over political accommodation, who (except for Egypt) have refused to come to the peace table and whose response to Israel's invitation to negotiate has been aggression and terrorism.

I know that the Palestinian refugees have been living in camps for 40 years because their Arab brothers would do nothing to alleviate their plight, either by integrating them into their societies or by improving the conditions that breed today's despair, frustration and hatred.

I know that every proposal by governments, international organizations and Israel itself to resolve the refugee situation has been rejected for four decades.

Your government's latest policy serves only to shift responsibility for the neglect and abuse of the Palestinians from the Arabs to the shoulders of Israel.

Clearly, the decision must be yours. We live in safety, you and your children live under the gun. Still, we owe you the truth as we see it. Israel's present policy, as announced by the Minister of Defense, is morally wrong and practically unavailing. We



plead with you to bring this madness to an end.

Respectfully,  
Rabbi ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER.

**A SALUTE TO GOVERNOR AND  
MRS. ROBERT P. CASEY**

**HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, the Easter Seal Society of northeastern Pennsylvania is holding a community salute to Governor and Mrs. Robert P. Casey on February 5 in Dickson City, PA.

This special event will not only honor the special contributions of Pennsylvania's first family, but it will focus attention on the excellent work of the Easter Seal Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania for the past 55 years.

The Governor and Mrs. Casey are long-time supporters of Easter Seals. Governor Casey served as statewide chairman of the Easter Seal Campaign while he was Pennsylvania's auditor general, and Mrs. Casey played an important role in the presentation last March of the 1987 Easter Seal Telethon.

The society provides a number of programs and services for residents of Lackawanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and Susquehanna Counties as well as the Wyoming Valley in northern Luzerne County. They include occupational and physical therapy, nursing services, provision of equipment, recreation, adult day care and a polio survivors support group.

The society operates under the philosophy that individuals with handicaps desire and have the right to live in dignity within the limits of their capabilities and to be responsible for their own welfare and destiny. The society believes that all persons are entitled to services needed for maximum development of their potential as accepted and contributing members of society.

I am very pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the fine work of the society and the unique contributions of Governor and Mrs. Casey. My congratulations to the Caseys and to the society for enriching the lives of the people of northeastern Pennsylvania.

**BRIAN J. SIMPSON HONORED**

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to recognize a longtime friend, Mr. Brian J. Simpson. Mr. Simpson is the outgoing president of the San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce. Because he has contributed immensely to the significant advancement of that organization and to the improvement of the local community, I feel he is deserving of special recognition and the highest commendations.

Brian Simpson's strong leadership and personal involvement were responsible for the

chamber's newly adopted proactive stance. Under his leadership, the chamber reactivated its political action committee, formed a governmental relations committee, and increased its involvement in local and State business issues in one of the fastest growing communities in this country. The chamber played a key role in attracting the city's first major convention in several decades. In addition, the chamber presented a proposal to the city council for the formation of a visitor and convention bureau which will be established in early 1988. Due to Brian's aggressive leadership, professional baseball made a highly successful return to San Bernardino after an absence of 30 years, with the formation of the San Bernardino Spirit. The Spirit broke a 40-year-old class A California League attendance record.

Other chamber accomplishments conducted during Brian's term as president include high visibility campaigns which promoted business within geographical business districts of the city. The chamber was very instrumental in attracting new businesses to the rapidly growing city of San Bernardino. Also, during his term in office the chamber developed, published, and distributed San Bernardino Business, its highly acclaimed monthly newspaper, to 5,000 area businesses. San Bernardino Business is recognized as one of the top leading chamber publications in the State of California. The chamber's increased involvement, heightened visibility, and improved services led to increased membership and membership involvement.

In addition to his admirable work within the chamber, Mr. Simpson has devoted many years of service to the community by serving on the board of directors of several notable organizations, including the local YMCA and the San Bernardino Arrowhead United Way. He served as a member of the board of directors and a coach of the San Bernardino Junior All American Football Program, a member of the Citizen's Advisory Committee-Redevelopment Agency, uptown project, and as a member of the City Parks and Recreation Commission from 1985 to date. Brian has volunteered countless hours of assistance to the San Bernardino Community Against Drugs. He has served as a member of the board of directors and president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association. As the founder, member of the board of directors and president of Tel-law, Inc., a nonprofit system which disseminates free, generalized, legal information to the general public over the telephone in 13 different States. Brian's many contributions and achievements were recognized by the San Bernardino Valley Board of Realtors when he was given that organization's Citizen of the Year Award in 1987.

Throughout his career, Brian has been an active, responsible, dedicated member of the community and has lived up to the highest democratic ideals. In recognition of his dedication, he is indeed most deserving of special recognition, and it is with great pride and admiration that I salute Mr. Brian J. Simpson and offer sincere wishes for continued success in the future.

**DIANE SCHUUR WEEK**

**HON. MIKE LOWRY**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Booth Gardner of Washington State has proclaimed January 9-16 as "Diane Schuur Week." Diane, a resident of my hometown of Renton, WA, is a Grammy-award winning jazz singer who has been heralded as "the next Ella Fitzgerald."

Her new album, "Diane Schuur and the Count Basie Orchestra" is currently and has been No. 1 on the Billboard jazz chart for several weeks. The singer, who has been blind since birth, has staged many critically acclaimed appearances throughout the country and has appeared on NBC's "Tonight Show" and ABC's "20/20."

I ask my colleagues to join in the observance of "Diane Schuur Week" in recognition of the singer's significant contributions to jazz throughout the world.

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT AT  
UNHEALTHY LEVEL**

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, last April, on the floor of the House during the debate over the Bryant amendment to strengthen disclosure requirements for foreign investment in the United States, I spoke in support of the amendment and cited a document that had been read to several of my colleagues and myself at a breakfast meeting at the Woodrow Wilson Center on March 3.

The memo discussed how Japanese investment would be used in the United States to maximize political influence and economic leverage. In an unfortunate incident, Mr. Speaker, I recently found out that the memo was a hypothetical example by the Wilson Center. It was not made clear that the memo was not authentic at the breakfast meeting and I was never given a copy of the document to judge for myself.

While I apologize to my colleagues for this regrettable error, I stand firm regarding the unhealthy level of foreign investment in the United States. A Washington Post article on October 22, 1986, reported that the Japanese Trade Ministry had proposed a \$200,000 grassroots campaign to promote their trade interests. In the Washington Times last Wednesday, it was reported that foreign investors are forming a lobbying group to promote their interests. While I favor a prudent level of foreign investment in the United States, Mr. Speaker, there must be a disclosure and review. As Members of Congress, we must always remember that foreign investors, by their very nature, will have different values and objectives than will Americans. This is what concerns me, Mr. Speaker, and that is

why I spoke on the House floor in support of the Bryant amendment last April.

# TRIBUTE TO ROBERT AND BEVERLY COHEN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two close friends, Robert and Beverly Cohen. Robert and Beverly are outstanding members of the community who have dedicated their time and energy to a wide range of projects to serve the community. They are being honored for their selfless efforts by the Sephardic Hebrew Academy at its 1988 scholarship banquet on January 26, 1988.

Robert serves as chairman of the board of Bayco Financial Corp., one of the largest and most prestigious management, consulting, sales and leasing companies in the South Bay area. He has played a major role in the development of numerous commercial and residential developments, including the South Bay "Skypark" which received the acclaimed Los Angeles Beautiful Award. Robert is currently a member of the board of directors of Marymount College and a member of the Masons and the Shriners.

Beverly serves as a vice president of the Sephardic Hebrew Academy and of the Los Angeles Sephardic Home for the Aged. She is also an Eastern Star member of the Shriners and serves on the executive committee of the State of Israel Bonds Golda Meir Club.

Beverly and Robert are active supporters of and donors to a long list of community organizations. Their associations include the YMCA, City of Hope, the Salvation Army, Palos Verdes Art Association, Big Brothers of America, Anti-Defamation League, the Exchange Club, United Jewish Welfare Fund, and the Associates for Troubled Children. They are cofounders of Ben Gurion University in Los Angeles.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join the American Jewish community and me in saluting Robert and Beverly Cohen. Their philanthropy and devotion to serving the community is heartening and of great benefit to a large number of people. Robert and Beverly's efforts certainly deserve to be recognized.

# UNITED STATES AND NORWEGIAN EXPORTS OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL TO ISRAEL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on December 1, 1987, I wrote to the Department of State asking for its comments on an op-ed article which appeared in the November 25, 1987, New York Times concerning the export of nuclear material by the United States and Norway to Israel. The article discussed possi-

ble diversions to military purposes of heavy water for nonmilitary purposes and the apparent unwillingness of the United States and Norway to insist on inspections of nuclear materials supplied for peaceful purposes.

The op-ed, my letter of December 1, 1987, and the State Department reply on January 21, 1988, are attached for the information of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Nov. 25, 1987]

NEW NUCLEAR FOLLIES?

(By Gary Milhollin)

WASHINGTON.—For nearly 30 years, countries have sold nuclear materials around the world with the requirements that the importing nations promise to use them for peaceful purposes and permit on-site inspection. These two pledges are the main barrier between civil and military use of the atom.

It now appears that—for the first time in history—a country, Israel, has broken the peaceful use pledge. It also appears that a second country, France, may have broken it, and that the civilian exports of a third, Norway—possibly made without the pledge—have gone freely into bombs. With this, the entire framework of nonproliferation seems threatened. Does anyone care?

Israel has just admitted that, for more than 20 years, it has been making plutonium in its Dimona reactor with heavy water imported from Norway. Heavy water, deuterium oxide, is essential to the manufacture of plutonium and tritium: the nuclear weapon materials.

Israel had promised to restrict the plutonium to peaceful use and to allow international inspections of plutonium made with Norway's heavy water. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, however, Israel is using the heavy water to make bombs. And Israel refused to allow any inspections.

Israel may also have made plutonium by using heavy water imported from the United States under similar pledges. America admits that heavy water sent to Dimona was not inspected for the first 17 years after it was exported. Moreover, America has not asked for the kind of inspection that would show what the water was used for.

France established and continues to build its thermonuclear arsenal with tritium made with heavy water imported from Norway. France gave Norway a string of certificates stating the "end use" of each heavy water shipment, but Norway won't reveal what the certificates say. If they don't require peaceful use, Norway has deliberately helped France make the hydrogen bomb. If they do require it, France, too, has broken the peaceful use pledge.

Neither world security nor the nuclear export trade can accept such a breakdown in nuclear protocol. The nonproliferation treaty, and every other effort to combat proliferation since the 1960's, assume that the peaceful use and pledges will be kept. To preserve the credibility of their policies against proliferation, Norway and the United States must now enforce their rights.

Under terms of the export agreements, both Norway and the United States have the right to conduct inspections in Israel to assure that the heavy water is and has been used for peaceful purposes. If Israel refuses, both would have the right to withdraw the heavy water summarily. Norway can also demand assurances that France has used its heavy water in peaceful applications.

All these rights are clear. Enforcing them would unquestionably slow the spread of

the bomb. They are nondiscriminatory and don't raise regional issues. They are the one sure way to deal with proliferation.

Why aren't they used? Why won't the State Department, perpetually in search of something to do about proliferation, inspect its heavy water in Israel? Why won't it ask Israel to honor Norway's rights? Why won't Norway disclose and enforce what ever rights it has in France? The answer seems to be that the United States endorses Israel's bomb, Norway endorses France's and that both America and Norway value smooth relations with their allies above nonproliferation.

World attention will soon focus on the superpower summit meeting, where a minor arms control pact will be signed. In the rest of the world, which is less stable, countries will continue to make bombs they really intend to use. Perhaps it is time to shift our gaze and watch the risks that count.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, December 1, 1987.

HON. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,  
Secretary, Department of State,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to the Department of State asking for its comments on an op-ed article which appeared in the November 25, 1987 New York Times by Gary Milhollin concerning the exports of nuclear material by the United States and Norway to Israel.

This article discusses apparent diversions to military purposes of heavy water supplied for non-military purposes and the unwillingness of the United States and Norway to insist on inspections of nuclear materials supplied for peaceful purposes.

I would appreciate a detailed response of the State Department to this op-ed piece, including information on the extent of our discussions with Norway and Israel on this matter.

Thank you for your consideration of this issue.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe  
and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, January 21, 1988.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the  
Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of December 1 which asked for comments on a November 25, 1987 New York Times op-ed article by Mr. Gary Milhollin concerning exports of heavy water to Israel by the U.S. and Norway.

The United States shipped 3.9 tons of heavy water to Israel in 1963 subject to peaceful use assurances provided by the Israeli government and subject to the U.S.-Israel nuclear cooperation agreement, which has since expired. The agreement provided for direct, bilateral inspections of material, equipment and technology supplied by the U.S. to ensure it was used solely for peaceful purposes. In 1965, however, the agreement was amended in connection with the entry into force of a trilateral U.S.-Israel-International Atomic Energy Agency agreement pursuant to which the Agency undertook to apply safeguards to that U.S.-origin material, in lieu of the United States.



That agreement was superseded by a new trilateral agreement of April 4, 1975, (which was extended on April 7, 1977, and is currently in force) which contained a comparable provision. Pursuant to these agreements the U.S. right to conduct bilateral inspections on nuclear material, equipment or material supplied under its agreement with Israel is suspended unless the IAEA is unable to apply safeguards. Suspension of U.S. bilateral safeguards while IAEA safeguards are being applied is a standard feature of our agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation. The U.S., in fact, does not currently conduct direct, bilateral inspections pursuant to its agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation anywhere in the world.

The U.S.-supplied heavy water in question is on the appropriate safeguards inventory for Israel and inspections are being carried out regularly. The U.S. is satisfied that the IAEA safeguards currently being applied to the U.S.-origin heavy water are adequate to ensure that the material is used for peaceful purposes only. At present the heavy water is in storage at the Nahal Soreq research facility.

There is some Norwegian-origin heavy water in Israel, as Mr. Milhollin has pointed out. It is our understanding that the Norwegian and Israeli Governments are engaged in negotiations to find an acceptable means to resolve questions about the use of the heavy water. We understand that an Israeli delegation visited Norway to discuss this issue with the Norwegian Government and that discussions are continuing. Neither party has sought our involvement in this issue. With respect to our general policy regarding non-proliferation and IAEA safeguards, we do support the application of full-scope IAEA safeguards to all nuclear material in non-weapons states as well as adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In the case of Israel, specifically, we have consistently urged the Israeli government to adhere to the NPT and to accept IAEA safeguards on all its nuclear activities. Both U.S. law and policy prohibit any significant U.S. nuclear cooperation with Israel absent such steps.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,  
Assistant Secretary, Legislative  
Affairs.

## UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

### HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, our country just celebrated the 200th anniversary of our Constitution. The commemoration of this anniversary has given us an opportunity to reflect on the true worth of the liberties our Constitution has guaranteed us.

The Ukrainian nation was once guaranteed liberty, too. Seventy years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Parliament of the Ukrainian people, called the Ukrainian Central Rada, declared their independence. They established a form of government based on the inherent rights of each individual. The government which declared Ukrainian freedom, however, was able

to remain in power for only 4 short years before falling to the Soviet Government.

The Ukrainians since then have suffered in many ways their loss of liberty—not the least of which is their loss of freedom to worship openly. This loss is felt acutely this year in particular which marks the Millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine. In recent decades, the Soviet Union has done all that it possibly could to destroy free religious worship in the Ukraine, in conjunction with the Soviet Union's general destruction of Ukrainian culture.

The Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and the Ukrainian liberation movement have endured similar fates. Both are outlawed; both have been downtrodden. The Soviet Union has done its best to eliminate both of them, and to "Russify" Ukrainian culture as well.

Yet the various Ukrainian churches and the Ukrainian liberation movement have managed to survive. This is due to the brave men and women who have sacrificed so much—even their lives—to regain the legitimate existence of the Ukrainian churches and nationhood.

The persecution the Soviet Government inflicts upon religious believers in the Ukraine is not only an outrage to common decency, it is a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is in support of the elimination of religious persecution in the Ukraine that I have cosponsored House Joint Resolution 429. Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the RECORD the text of House Joint Resolution 429, which follows:

#### H.J. Res. 429

Joint resolution deploring the Soviet Government's active persecution of religious believers in the Ukraine

Whereas, 1988 marks the Millennium of Christianity of Rus'-Ukraine, officially adopted by Kievan Prince Volodymyr the Great in a ceremony on the banks of the Dnieper River one thousand years ago; and

Whereas, today freedom of religion is a fundamental right which is explicitly guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; and

Whereas, the Soviet Government has violated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by engaging in, among others, the persecution of religious believers and the systematic liquidation of the historic and national churches in the Ukraine; and

Whereas, the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic churches, both forcibly liquidated in the 1930's and 1940's respectively, have remained outlawed while their clergy and laity have been murdered, imprisoned, or exiled for their religious beliefs; and

Whereas, despite decades of severe persecution, Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic believers to this day continue to practice their faiths clandestinely for fear of persecution by Soviet authorities; and

Whereas, the Soviet Government has in addition, sought to restrain and undermine the spiritual mission of the Evangelical Church in the Ukraine, and has established restrictive legislation in direct contraven-

tion of the Biblical precepts that undergird the evangelical movement; and

Whereas, many members of the Ukrainian Evangelical churches, in particular unregistered Baptist and Pentecostal congregations, are currently imprisoned and harassed for their faith; and

Whereas, suspected clergy and lay members of the Ukrainian Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Baptist and Pentecostal churches are victimized by job discrimination, their access to religious literature is restricted, and they are subject to various forms of harassment such as house searches, interrogations, and arbitrary arrests by Soviet authorities; and

Whereas, despite the Soviet Government's policies of religious persecution in the Ukraine, faith in God is widespread among Ukrainians as evidenced by the underground Ukrainian Catholic movement which embraces hundreds of priests headed by a number of secret bishops assisted by more than one thousand religious women in orders; and

Whereas, Ukrainian Catholic catacomb bishops, priests and laity have placed themselves in direct danger of KGB persecution by appealing to the Kremlin to end its legal prohibition of the Ukrainian Catholic Church: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States, in both Houses assembled, deplore the Soviet Government's active persecution of religious believers in the Ukraine, as well as the forcible liquidation of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches; and be it further

*Resolved*, That on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine, the Congress of the United States—

(1) sends its greetings to the Ukrainian people as they mark this solemn event in the history of the Ukrainian nation;

(2) voices its concern for those Ukrainian religious believers who are persecuted for attempting to exercise their rights to religious worship;

(3) urges the President, the Secretary of State, the United States delegation to the United Nations, the United States delegation to the Vienna Review Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue to speak out forcefully against violations of religious liberty everywhere and specifically in the Ukraine during this anniversary year;

(4) calls upon the Soviet Government to abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and release all those imprisoned for their religious beliefs;

(5) discourages officials of the United States Government from attending the commemoration of the Millennium in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, so long as individuals remain imprisoned for their religious beliefs and the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches remain outlawed; and

(6) urges, in observance of the Christian Millennium, the United States Government to call on the Soviet Government to ban its prohibition of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine.

The U.S. Government and the Soviet Government have just completed a long-awaited summit meeting. The primary focus of this summit meeting, arms control, is extremely important. Human rights, however, are no less important and should never be left to fall by

the wayside. In an effort to emphasize this to the leaders of the Soviet Union, several of my colleagues and I sent a letter on December 22 to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev denouncing the forced exclusion of several people, including three Ukrainians, from an informal human rights seminar that took place in Moscow last December, and stressing how such actions could "weaken trust and confidence between our nations."

I am proud to join with Ukrainian-Americans in this Nation and Ukrainians the world over in commemorating the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day and in reaffirming our support of the Ukrainian struggle for religious and political freedom, with the hope that one day the Ukraine will again assume its rightful place in the community of free nations.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAVID CASTRO

### HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Alameda County gathered on January 21, 1988, to honor an outstanding humanitarian. Tribute was paid to David Castro during a testimonial dinner acknowledging his exemplary contributions to the Hispanic community.

Mr. Castro has worked tirelessly to improve his fellow Hispanics' economic status. In earlier years, he was both a business agent and the first Hispanic to hold an executive board position in a local Teamster's Union. Weathering threats and intimidation, Mr. Castro organized workers at a food cannery and in agricultural fields.

The most severe test for David Castro was to turn the 1964 Civil Rights Act into reality. To quote Mr. Castro:

In many ways, I was ahead of my time. As soon as that bill was passed, I set out to get more jobs for minorities and to make sure that women were placed in the kinds of jobs that men always held. In 2 years, I was able to get 151 women in men's jobs.

But David Castro's efforts to help do not stop at jobs. He works to provide people with affordable housing and to provide educational opportunities for young people. He is a founder, director or member of at least three dozen statewide organizations in California. These organizations provide career opportunities, scholarships, consumer services and other objectives to promote the well-being and self-image of Hispanics.

I am proud to salute David Castro. I join his many friends in thanking him for decades of compassionate, dedicated service. He is a champion of the people.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE MICHIGAN STATE SPARTANS

### HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, hail the Spartans of Michigan State. After nearly a decade of Rose Bowl domination by the PAC-10, the Spartans roared into Pasadena on New Years Day and came away with a Rose Bowl victory over Southern California, 20-17. Michigan State University is in East Lansing, MI and I'm proud to represent them and I wanted to pay tribute to their win.

Their win was the first for the Big Ten Conference since 1981 and only the third for the conference since 1969. We may not represent the Big Ten in the Rose Bowl that often, but we're proud to win when we do.

The Spartan offense was led by running back Lorenzo White with 113 yards gained on 35 carries and two touchdowns. Quarterback Bobby McAllister passed seven times, and completed four of 128 yards. Split end Andre Rison was the key receiver, catching two passes for 91 yards, the first for 55 yards setting up State's second TD, and the second for 36 which led to State's winning field goal.

Middle linebacker Percy Snow was the tackle leader for MSU with 15 solo and two assisted efforts for 17, and was named the game's "Outstanding Player". Strong safety John Miller picked off two interceptions, with Joe Bergin and Kurt Larson each getting one interception. Plus, I cannot forget to mention the outstanding effort of Coach George Perles.

One of the really great participants of the game were the Michigan State fans. Of the more than 103,000 in attendance, officials estimate 30,000 of those were connected to State and I was proud to be one of them! Green and White spirit was everywhere.

The Spartans finished the year with a record of 9-2-1, their highest win total since 1966.

Hail the Spartans! Hail Green and White spirit! Hail Michigan State, Big Ten Champs and winner of the 1988 Rose Bowl.

#### U.S. CAN'T BE OSTRICH-LIKE IN FACE OF FISCAL PROBLEMS

### HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, now that we have all been privy to the sight of a reeling stock market, I would like to remind my colleagues of my September 21 insertion on page E3619 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On that day, almost a month before Black Monday, I submitted the prophetic words of Arthur Burck, a Palm Beach, FL, business merger consultant. The title of Mr. Burck's editorial, "Three Inevitabilities: Death, Taxes, and the Market's Collapse," speaks for itself about his knowledge and insight into the workings of our economy. If you did not read Mr. Burck's

article then, I strongly encourage you to do so now.

[From the Palm Beach Post, Nov. 1, 1987]

#### U.S. CAN'T BE OSTRICH-LIKE IN FACE OF FISCAL PROBLEMS

(By Arthur Burck)

"As certain as death and taxes is the inevitability that the market will collapse . . . when it comes, the deluge is likely to shake the foundations of our economy." This was the prediction I made in my article in *The Palm Beach Post* Sept. 14, and entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Sept. 21, 1987.

Now what? A massive array of economic, fiscal and business problems will face the nation, especially after the violent market collapse leaves in its wake a recession or worse, and businesses, government and consumers struggle under the mountains of debt created during the spending binge of recent years.

Add up all these problems and business casualties, and America will face a bleak future—unless we are able to restore financial responsibility, rehabilitate enough of our crippled businesses, and propagate many new high-growth firms. These difficult tasks will require the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job and total dedication to the truism, "When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

Those of us who struggled with the seemingly bottomless problems of the Great Depression, and the ensuing challenges of World War II, know that America resolve can overcome great obstacles when our populace finally recognizes that there really is an emergency.

Indeed, our main problem may be in recognizing that an emergency does exist. Ostrich-like, it is human nature to minimize problems, as did Herbert Hoover in an earlier day.

#### FIESTA: "IN RECOGNITION OF HISPANICS IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY"

### HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to four Hispanic entertainers who are being honored on January 28, 1988, at the Palace Theatre in Hollywood for their professional achievements and commitment to community service. Cesar Romero, Hector Elizondo, Luis Avalos, and Elena Verdugo have made enormous contributions not only to the entertainment industry, but to the people of their communities.

These four entertainers will be honored at FIESTA: "In Recognition of Hispanics in the Entertainment Industry," the proceeds of which will go to AltaMed Health Services Corp., an east Los Angeles health agency. AltaMed was established in 1969 and today serves over 30,000 families each year. AltaMed's La Clinica Familiar del Barrio Foundation will be the direct beneficiary of the FIESTA event.

The honorees were selected by a committee of Hispanics in the entertainment industry as well as by business and community lead-



ers. They were chosen for their consistent contributions to the betterment of life in their communities. These individuals have given freely of their time to support many programs crucial to the community environment.

In this year, Hollywood's centennial, it is fitting to honor these Hispanic actors for their contributions to their profession and for their dedication to helping others. Until recently, Hispanics have been the invisible minority in Hollywood. Cesar Romero, Hector Elizondo, Luis Avalos, and Elena Verdugo are four Hispanics who have torn down this barrier through hard work and through giving back to society. I commend them for their contributions and congratulate them on this occasion.

#### NATIONAL SCHOOLBUS SAFETY ACT OF 1987

**HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to an incident which occurred in Charlottesville, VA while most of us were enjoying the Martin Luther King holiday. On Monday, January 18, a schoolbus accident in Charlottesville left five people injured, including four junior high school students. According to the head nurse at the hospital where the injured were treated, seatbelts in schoolbuses could have prevented some of the injuries suffered by the Albemarle County students.

As the author of H.R. 1815, the National School Bus Safety Act of 1987, I favor the installation of seatbelts on schoolbuses. My bill would mandate that all new schoolbuses be equipped with seatbelts. The only way to reduce the injury and trauma associated with schoolbus accidents is to have our children buckle up on the bus.

I invite my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the National School Bus Safety Act of 1987. It is for the good of our children, who are our future.

#### THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS FAIR TRADE

**HON. BOB McEWEN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues a letter sent to me by Mr. Richard N. Olmstead of Fremont, Ohio. I trust my colleagues will find the following information to be of interest.

CLAUSS CUTLERY CO.

Fremont, OH, October 29, 1987.

Hon. BOB McEWEN,  
Federal Building,  
Hillsboro, OH

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McEWEN: The enclosed article was authored by a respected competitor of our company. I agree 100 percent with Mr. Farrington's position.

An entire American industry will disappear unless positive action is taken.

American quality is superior.

It is impossible to compete worldwide if American manufacturers are excluded from foreign markets.

It is impossible to compete with imports if the imports are unfairly priced.

What does it take to wake our lawmakers up to the reality that a large portion of the foreign trade imbalance is caused by foreign markets being closed to American manufacturers while foreign companies are allowed to flood our market with imports?

It's a double whammy!

Very truly yours,

RICHARD N. OLMSTEAD,

President.

#### THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS FAIR TRADE—BUT WE CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT

(By James F. Farrington)

As this country's largest manufacturer of household shears and scissors, as well as the oldest surviving company in our field, we have learned a great deal about doing business with other countries.

Our overall conclusion is that there is no such thing as fair trade in the scissors and shears industry among most nations today. For that matter, there is no such thing as fair trade in most industries today.

Our conclusion is based on our cumulative experience in combatting foreign competition from every corner of the world, especially over the past four decades, as well as on extensive research of both industry statistics and the actual practices of several foreign countries and their manufacturers.

To substantiate this claim, let me offer some market data to document the trade imbalance:

Imports of scissors and shears in the U.S. market in terms of dollars have grown sharply year after year. However, domestic sales peaked in 1981 and are heading downward.

The imbalance of trade is depicted more dramatically when market share is analyzed (Figure 2). Imports (dotted) have risen steadily since 1979, while domestic share of the market has declined sharply since that same year.

The growth rates over the past five years by country of origin are equally shocking (Figure 3). The total U.S. market has grown 6.4 percent per year in that period. Domestic sales have risen only 3.9 percent per year, while imports have risen 11.9 percent per year. During the five years, imports have climbed 45.9 percent from Korea, 22.9 percent from Taiwan, 16.8 percent from Germany and 14.2 percent from Japan.

In 1986 alone, imports increased 32.1 percent. Korea topped the list with an increase of 122.4 percent, followed by Taiwan with 41.9 percent, Germany with 29.4 percent and Japan with 27.0 percent. Korea and Taiwan have regularly adjusted their currencies to tie them directly to the U.S. dollar and have thus been able to penetrate our market with ease, in spite of the dollar's decline versus many foreign currencies.

It is crystal clear that imports of scissors and shears are seriously damaging the U.S. industry. This is not taking place because foreign-made products are superior. Far to the contrary, our domestic industry has long been recognized as leaders in producing and marketing high-quality, cost-effective scissors and shears.

Imports have been seizing our market share in our own marketplace because several countries and their manufacturers have targeted the U.S. and are competing unfairly in our market.

These countries are providing their manufacturers with low-interest loans, tax forgiveness, and subsidies for materials and job training. These countries focus on the U.S. market because it is prosperous, of course. But the real reason is that they are either kept completely out of, or are restricted to quotas, in almost all other world markets.

What's more, these same countries are unfairly blocking United States manufacturers from competing in their own domestic markets. They use prohibitive duties to bar imports. For example: Korea has a 30 percent duty; Taiwan has a 30 percent duty; Japan has many different barriers; Brazil has a 70 percent duty, plus a prohibition on our products; Pakistan simply does not permit imports; and Germany, Italy, China and many others have restrictive quotas and excessive duties.

It's bad enough to try to sell to countries that virtually close the doors on you. But, to make a bad situation worse, there's no single agency or office in Washington where our domestic manufacturers can take our case and cry "foul." Instead, there are more than a dozen different agencies or offices, each with a limited area of responsibility. This is clearly an unworkable situation.

All small industries and companies—not just ours—need a responsible voice in Washington. We do not possess enough resources in time or money to wage a fair fight. It is very time-consuming and costly for us to get relief under the present system. History also shows that even when a case is proven, the Administration can choose to ignore the facts. This is very discouraging.

What's more, an increasing number of U.S. jobs are being lost to unfair foreign trade. The loss of 25,000 jobs is equivalent to \$1 billion in the national trade deficit. Anyone who thinks we can alter the deficit simply with a currency change or a program to encourage exports has got to be incredibly naive.

Our main conclusion from this frustrating experience is that world trade is played by two sets of rules. We in the United States are playing by the rules of fairness and equality. However, many nations in the rest of the world are violating the international trade agreements. At the same time, our executive and legislative branches in Washington refuse to take positive action.

Sometimes, it seems like we are in a boxing ring, restricted to the Marquess of Queensbury rules, and our opponent is free to use judo or karate.

As a small manufacturer, we ask: Why do our officials meet and make agreements with other countries, when these countries have no intention to stick to the agreements, and when our country has no intention to enforce them?

It is clear that we are fighting a losing battle against countries that are determined to export to the U.S. using any means whatsoever to pirate our share of the market. It will only be a matter of time before our domestic scissors and shears industry is wiped out completely.

In view of this unfair situation in our industry, we can speculate that many other industries are suffering as badly, if not worse, from unfair foreign competition. Help is urgently needed. Our legislators and administrators in Washington can assist the many industries and companies that are in this plight.

First, we need recommendations and guidance. We do not want any handouts, but just the opportunity to prove we can compete.

Many companies, including ours, have been investing heavily year after year to improve productivity and achieve competitiveness. We can compete against foreign producers on a true cost basis.

But, that is not enough. We also need a program from Washington that will require overseas companies to compete fairly. We must find ways to stop unfair practices and create a level playing field. A small company simply cannot fight an entire country that is dedicated to exporting into the U.S., using any means it wishes.

If imports threaten jobs, then Washington should consider incentives to manufacturers to invest time, money and creativity to keep jobs. We should put foreign governments on notice that we will match them incentive for incentive. Then do it!

These are not my views alone. Stanley C. Gault, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently had this to say:

"We must provide the economic incentives to improve our quality, productivity, product development, technology, research and cost of capital—and do so in a way that matches what is done for industry by the governments in Europe and the Far East. Also, we should provide American companies with the financing support they need to make them competitive against the financing offered by foreign manufacturers, banks and governments on export sales.

"My own feeling is that if our government announced it would match any credits offered by any foreign government—on any deal, anywhere—this unfair, under-the-table subsidy game would end quickly and we'd see some honest competition."

As Mr. Gault suggests, perhaps we should decide that both parties should play by the same rules—either theirs or ours. If it is their rules, then Washington must get involved.

One course of action would be to create some sort of "America Inc." and get aggressive in our battle. America Inc. would find a way around antitrust, get bank assistance for low-interest loans, provide tax programs to create incentives to keep jobs, and develop ways to slow down aggressive importers who act with impunity to world trade agreements.

Yes, some of these possible solutions sound a bit drastic. That's because the situation is indeed drastic—I am talking about entire industries and their jobs being wiped out as a result of predatory marketing practices which our government permits other countries to get away with in our own marketplace.

FIGURE 1.—SALES IN DOLLARS—SCISSORS/SHEARS IN U.S. MARKET

Year	Imports	Domestic
1976	28,253,000	35,300,000
1977	36,211,000	36,700,000
1978	36,987,000	39,200,000
1979	35,501,000	43,100,000
1980	39,134,000	46,900,000
1981	42,544,000	50,500,000
1982	42,418,000	48,700,000
1983	46,954,000	46,300,000
1984	50,341,000	48,800,000
1985	55,184,000	50,264,000

FIGURE 2.—MARKET SHARE PERCENTAGE—SCISSORS/SHEARS IN U.S. MARKET

[In percent]		
Year	Imports	Domestic
1976	44.5	55.5
1977	49.7	50.3
1978	48.5	51.5
1979	45.2	54.8
1980	45.5	54.5
1981	45.7	54.3
1982	46.6	53.4
1983	50.4	49.6
1984	50.8	49.2
1985	52.3	47.7

#### Five year growth rate

	Percent
U.S. Market	6.4
Domestic Manufacturers	3.9
Imports	11.9
Japan	14.2
West Germany	16.8
Taiwan	22.9
Korea	45.9

[From the Bridgeport (CT) Sunday Post, Aug. 16, 1987]

#### THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS FAIR TRADE

(By James F. Farrington)

As this country's largest manufacturer of household shears and scissors, as well as the oldest surviving company in our field, we have learned a great deal about doing business with other countries.

Our overall conclusion is that there is no such thing as fair trade in the scissors and shears industry among most nations today. For that matter, there is no such thing as fair trade in most industries today.

Our conclusion is based on our cumulative experience in combatting foreign competition from every corner of the world, especially over the past four decades, as well as on extensive research of both industry statistics and the actual practices of several foreign countries and their manufacturers.

Imports of scissors and shears in the U.S. market in terms of dollars have grown sharply year after year, while domestic sales peaked in 1981 and are heading downward. Our domestic share of the market has declined from 55 percent in 1979 to 41 percent in 1986.

The growth rates over the past five years by country of origin are also shocking. The total U.S. market has grown 6.4 percent per year in that period. Domestic sales have risen only 3.9 percent per year while imports have risen 11.9 percent per year. During the five years, imports have climbed 45.9 percent from Korea, 22.9 percent from Taiwan, 16.8 percent from Germany and 14.2 percent from Japan.

In 1986 alone, imports increased 32.1 percent. Korea topped the list with an increase of 122.4 percent, followed by Taiwan with 41.9 percent, Germany with 29.4 percent and Japan with 27.0 percent. Korea and Taiwan have regularly adjusted their currencies to tie them directly to the U.S. dollar and have thus been able to penetrate our market with ease, in spite of the dollar's decline versus many foreign currencies.

It is clear that imports of scissors and shears are seriously damaging the U.S. industry. This is not taking place because foreign-made products are superior. Far to the contrary, our domestic industry has long been recognized as leaders in producing and marketing high-quality, cost-effective scissors and shears.

Imports have been seizing our market share in our own marketplace because several countries and their manufacturers have targeted the U.S. and are competing unfairly in our market.

These countries are providing their manufacturers with low-interest loans, tax-forgiveness and subsidies for materials and job training. They focus on the U.S. market because it is prosperous, of course. But the real reason is that they are barred completely or restricted to quotas in almost all other world markets.

What's more, these same countries are unfairly blocking United States manufacturers from competing in their domestic markets. They use prohibitive duties to bar imports. For example:

Both Korea and Taiwan have a 30 percent duty.

Japan has many different barriers.

Brazil has a 70 percent duty, plus a prohibition on our products.

Pakistan simply does not permit imports.

Germany, Italy, China and many others have restrictive quotas and excessive duties.

It's bad enough to try to sell to countries that virtually close the door on you. But, to make a bad situation worse, there's no single agency or office in Washington where our domestic manufacturers can take our case and cry "foul." Instead, there are more than a dozen different agencies or offices, each with a limited area of responsibility. This is clearly an unworkable situation.

All small industries and companies—not just ours—need a responsible voice in Washington. We do not possess enough resources in time or money to wage a fair fight. It is very time-consuming and costly for us to get relief under the present system.

What's more, an increasing number of U.S. jobs are being lost to unfair foreign trade. The loss of 25,000 jobs is equivalent to \$1 billion in the national trade deficit. Anyone who thinks we can alter the deficit simply with a currency change or a program to encourage exports has got to be incredibly naive.

Our main conclusion from this frustrating experience is that world trade is played by two sets of rules. We, in the United States, are playing by the rules of fairness and equality. However, many nations in the rest of the world are violating the international trade agreements.

As a small manufacturer, we ask: Why do our officials meet and make agreements with other countries when these countries have no intention of sticking to the agreements and when our country has no interest in enforcing them?

We are fighting a losing battle against countries that are determined to export to the U.S. using any means whatsoever to pirate our share of market. It will only be a matter of time before our domestic scissors and shears industry is wiped out completely.

In view of this unfair situation in our industry, we can speculate that many other industries are suffering as badly, if not worse, from unfair foreign competition. Help is urgently needed—first, in the form of recommendations and guidance. We do not want any handouts, but just the opportunity to prove we can compete.

Many companies, including ours, have been investing heavily year after year to improve productivity and achieve competitiveness. We can compete against foreign producers on a true cost basis.

But, that is not enough. We also need a program from Washington that will require overseas companies to compete fairly. We



must find a way to stop unfair practices and create a level playing field. A small company simply cannot fight an entire country that is dedicated to exporting into the U.S., using any means it wishes.

If imports threaten jobs, then Washington should consider incentives to manufacturers to invest time, money and creativity to keep jobs. We should put foreign governments on notice that we will match them incentive for incentive. Then do it!

These are not my views alone, Stanley C. Gault, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently had this to say: "We must provide the economic incentives to improve our quality, productivity, product development, technology, research and cost of capital—and do so in a way that matches what is done for industry by the governments in Europe and the Far East. Also, we should provide American companies with the financing support they need to make them competitive against the financing offered by foreign manufacturers, banks and governments on export sales."

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#### TRIBUTE TO THE CHESTER NEWELL AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to pay tribute today to the Chester Newell Area Chamber of Commerce. I had the privilege of addressing this organization and it became clear to me then that special recognition was in order.

Residents of Chester, WV, are clearly in good governing hands as this group of officials exemplify the epitome of loyalty, concern and understanding. Mayor Roy Cashdollar though only in office for 18 months, has done an excellent job, as have the board members.

The Chester Newell Chamber of Commerce represents their constituents well and it is with great pride that I pay tribute to them today.

#### A TRIBUTE TO COMMISSIONER EDWARD J. MUHL

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Maryland's insurance commissioner, Edward J. Muhl, who will be honored for his years of outstanding public service at a banquet in Baltimore on January 29.

Ed Muhl was appointed commissioner of insurance on June 1, 1983, after serving 18 months as deputy commissioner and acting insurance commissioner. His appointment came at a critical time for insurance regulation in Maryland, which, like the rest of the Nation, was facing a liability crisis.

It was my privilege to serve in the legislature and observe the skillful diplomacy of Commissioner Muhl. Without his negotiating skills, the outcome of health insurance, workmen's compensation, tort reform and medical malpractice issues might have been resolved quite differently. Ed is a quiet and effective negotiator, committed to the fair resolution of problems.

As a regulator, Commissioner Muhl balanced the interests of both the consumer and industry. During his tenure, consumer information was greatly improved, as were the procedures for appealing a commission decision.

The State of Maryland has been fortunate to have such an outstanding public servant and I have been fortunate to have Ed as my constituent, my consultant of my Health Advisory Committee, and my friend. Although we are sorry to lose Ed to North Carolina, he has left us a very proud legacy.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE YOUNGSTOWN MAENNERCHOR

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to the Youngstown Maennerchor. This institution is the second oldest singing organization in the State of Ohio. This year the society celebrates its 125th anniversary.

Since the first gathering of the initial nine German members in January of 1863, America has seen five wars. During the Second World War these men were engulfed by a great wave of prejudice and unyielding abuse. Under the weight of such widespread German prejudice, the Maennerchor members reaffirmed their oath of allegiance to this great Nation. They vowed to "aid and support all national and local programs for the ultimate victory of the United States." Their loyalty and commitment to this Nation has been, and is unquestionable.

Members have long sought to preserve their German heritage and culture. Though mem-

bership has fallen in recent years, the Maennerchor is optimistic that their numbers will increase as the commemorative concert schedule begins.

The Youngstown Maennerchor represents an integral part of Ohio's German heritage and it is with great pleasure I pay tribute to such an outstanding organization. The members are to be congratulated on their outstanding community contributions and personal character. Thank you, Youngstown Maennerchor, for your gift of song and heritage to our great State.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on official business during rollcall votes 488 and 489 on Thursday, December 17, 1987. Had I been present on the House floor, I would have voted "yea" on approval of the Journal and "no" on the Watkins amendment to the Endangered Species Act.

I was also absent for rollcall vote 493 on Friday, December 18. I would have voted "yea" on approval of the Journal.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF OHIO

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, January 25, 1988*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before you today to pay tribute to Ohio's finest, the Women Law Enforcement Officers of Ohio. Their untiring service to the people of Ohio and those of the 17th district, is to be commended and I am proud to represent such a fine group.

Established in December 1986, the organization has committed itself to protect the citizens of Ohio and of the Mahoning Valley, and to uphold the laws therein. Beyond this, the organization seeks to promote equal opportunities for women employed in law enforcement; to support, educate, and promote women in law enforcement; and, to improve the working relationship among men and women in that profession.

The tasks of an officer are vast and the daily job is always potentially life threatening. Somehow, "thank you" seems so insignificant in light of the duties these women perform.

It is with great pride and appreciation that I pay tribute to the members of the Women Law Enforcement Officers of Ohio. They indeed represent the finest of Ohio's citizens.

## SHIP ROCKET FUEL BY SEA

## HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, in recent months concern has developed over the practice of shipping rocket fuel and oxidizers by truck to the Western Space Port at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Last fall, at hearings by the House Government Operations Committee, Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation, I proposed that the Defense Department look into the feasibility of transporting these materials by sea.

Vandenberg has barge landing facilities on the base, built to accommodate the large external tanks used on the space shuttle. These tanks are shipped from the gulf coast through the Panama Canal, and there is no reason that I know of why nitrogen tetroxide should not be shipped by the same route.

At my request, the Air Logistics Center at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio has agreed to study this transport mode. In the meantime, the center has proposed shipping the materials by truck through downtown Santa Maria on Broadway. This would be a foolhardy thing to do, in my opinion, since the trucks could travel more safely and efficiently down Highway 101, bypassing the downtown section.

I hope the Air Force will reconsider its proposal, and route the fuel down 101 for the time being. In the final analysis, I hope the Defense Department will agree that the real solution to this problem—and the alternative involving the least risk to the fewest number of people—would be to use the barge facilities at Vandenberg.

In that regard, I would like to call to the attention of the Members a recent editorial from the Santa Maria Times, which eloquently states the case for both avoiding Broadway and shipping the fuel by sea, which I request be entered into the RECORD.

## TAKE THE ROCKET FUEL OUT TO SEA

We're with Mayor George Hobbs when it comes to the Air Force's proposed rocket fuel route that was scheduled to come through Santa Maria on Broadway. We're especially in agreement with the mayor when he said "... nobody would be idiotic enough to run it down Broadway."

What George was saying if in not the same words, is that the Air Force is not idiotic enough to force something this ridiculous onto the people of Santa Maria.

What we think probably happened was that some Pentagon officials sat down with a list of where they couldn't go (through Los Angeles suburbs, through part of San Luis Obispo County, and through Santa Barbara) and drew on a map a route that looked like it might fit the criteria of getting the fuel to Vandenberg Air Force Base. Then they went out and hired a consulting firm to verify their finding.

On many maps Santa Maria looks like an insignificant place and how were these Pentagon people to know the difference since the only political howling had come from the three aforementioned places. Besides, the route through Santa Maria is shorter than the 101 route, according to the con-

sultant, who said this weighed heavily in favor of the Broadway route.

We wouldn't go as far as Mayor Hobbs did and ignore the issue altogether. We have the same faith that the mayor has in the commanding generals at Vandenberg, but we're not as sure as he is that they have the power to override a Defense Department decree on the fuel routing. That's why we believe it is necessary for the council to raise its voice in objection and for the community to be represented at the public hearings on the route that now includes 101 instead of Broadway.

As for an overland route for the rocket fuel, we think the route outlined by the California Highway Patrol is by far the best. It takes into consideration routes previously established for hauling other dangerous and hazardous materials. At least 101 is not as heavily congested as Broadway, and we're sure the extra couple of miles of driving time really isn't significant to the whole picture.

Now that the land route has been disposed of—we hope—let's take a look at a far more practical route. That is by sea.

We know Santa Barbara folks would object to using the channel to haul toxic materials, but sensible folks will readily see the advantages of keeping the rocket fuel out to sea except for when it is to be unloaded at the Vandenberg dock and for the short overland trip to its storage site on the base.

Perhaps the sea route has been overlooked to date because of its simplicity. The solution looks so simple and commonsense that it is understandable that government hadn't even considered it.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ISABELLE  
ADALINE PANTON BARRETT  
OF YOUNGSTOWN, OH

## HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Isabelle Adaline Panton Barrett of Youngstown, OH. She has recently celebrated her 95th birthday. I am honored to represent this outstanding resident of Ohio's 17th District.

Mrs. Barrett has contributed so much of her time to the citizens of Ohio. She worked 25 years in the gift shop of St. Elizabeth Hospital. She accepted a crippled girl into her home and cared for her along with many homeless children of the area. She was a volunteer for St. Vincent de Paul, was a post office auxiliary, sewed quilts for homeless families and the needy, organized and held parties for Indian missions and a host of other missionaries, and she regularly visited the sick and aged at St. Mary's Home. In addition, Isabelle established a scholarship fund through St. Edwards Catholic Church.

Her list of accomplishments and volunteer work is impressive. How privileged Ohio residents are to have such a giving and loving woman living among us. It is with great pride and thanks that I stand before this Congress and pay tribute to Mrs. Isabelle Adaline Panton Barrett of Youngstown, OH. 07304

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW  
SCHOOL CHILD CARE DEMON-  
STRATION PROJECTS ACT OF  
1988

## HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the New School Child Care Demonstration Projects Act of 1988.

As many of you know, I am also the sponsor of the act for better child care services. These two bills will deal with separate issues within child care. The act for better child care responds to a crisis in child care services. There are millions of families who need child care desperately in order to work and remain self-sufficient. Too many young children are being placed in less than adequate, if not potentially harmful, child care situations. We need to strengthen and improve the current child care delivery system and provide financial assistance to families who need help in meeting their child care cost immediately.

The New School Child Care Demonstration Projects Act of 1988 offers a relatively small pilot project which would test one new model of delivering child care through the public schools. In contrast, the ABC bill represents a large-scale effort which would help hundreds of thousands of low-income families pay for child care as well as improve the quality and expand the supply of child care for all families. The act for better child services would offer parents a range of options including the use of school-based child care, family day care homes, and community based child care programs.

The enormous need for child care warrants a significant new Federal response. The testing of new models should not be viewed as a substitute to a larger initiative but as a complementary strategy for expanding and improving our child care system.

The New School Child Care Demonstration Projects Act of 1988 will not detract from my efforts toward the act for better child care. In fact, I believe that my introduction of this legislation today indeed will facilitate the swift enactment of the act for better child care serv-

TRIBUTE TO THE TRUMBULL  
COUNTY JOINT VOCATIONAL  
SCHOOL DISTRICT

## HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in order to pay tribute to the Trumbull County Joint Vocational School for providing 10 years of exceptional vocational training in my 17th District of Ohio. This outstanding educational facility has been meeting the needs of high



school students and adults alike by offering vocational programs in 28 different areas, including computers and business, health services, technical fields, agriculture and animal care, personal services, construction, automotive, and cooperative education.

Trumbull County Joint Vocational School opened its doors to high school students on September 6, 1978, and the student body is now comprised of 750 students from 15 Trumbull County school districts. The Adult Education Department opened on January 8, 1979, and nearly 6,000 adults are expected to enroll in programs this year.

I salute the fine people at Trumbull County Joint Vocational School for 10 years of outstanding service to their community and for recognizing the needs of not only young adults, but the older ones as well. In particular, I would like to extend my congratulations to Superintendent Dr. Robert J. Williams and Directors Bartley DuBois and Melvin Pente-cost for their administration of such an important institution. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to represent quality people such as these and their students.

#### BLACK LUNG BENEFITS ELIGIBILITY CLARIFICATION ACT

### HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at ensuring that approximately 10,000 pending black lung benefit claims are fairly treated by the Labor Department.

Entitled the Black Lung Benefits Eligibility Clarification Act of 1988, this bill comes close on the heels of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision affecting claims filed between July 1, 1973, and April 1, 1980, under the Labor Department's interim regulations.

The central issue in the Supreme Court decision this legislation seeks to address involves what constitutes a presumption of black lung benefit eligibility. According to the majority opinion of the court, a single item of qualifying evidence such as an x ray does not necessarily make a person eligible for black lung disability benefits under the Labor Department's interim program. I disagree. My legislation is premised on the need to clarify the intent of Congress in this matter.

The 1972 amendments to the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 clearly indicated the frustration of Congress with the Social Security Administration's management of the Black Lung Program. The amendments sought to expedite the adjudication of benefit claims and to reduce the number of benefit denials. The 1972 law also transferred administrative responsibility of the program to the Labor Department for claims filed after July 1, 1973.

After enactment of the 1972 law, the Social Security Administration's claim approval rate increased due to new procedures regulations the agency had implemented. However, for post-

1973 claims, the Labor Department's benefit approval rate remained low. In response, Congress again amended the law in 1977 by requiring the Labor Department to adopt eligibility standards not less restrictive than those of the Social Security Administration.

It was the clear intent of the Congress in 1977 that the Labor Department adopt a similar standard for considering claims filed after July 1973 as that used by the Social Security Administration. This standard allowed a claimant to prove disability based on a single piece of qualifying evidence. My legislation intends to reiterate this criteria and ensure its adoption.

The claimant in the Supreme Court case not only had a qualifying x ray, but two qualifying ventilatory studies and one qualifying physician's opinion as well. Yet, the claimant was denied benefit eligibility.

This is an alarming and dangerous precedent. We have a claimant with not one, but four qualifying pieces of evidence and yet under the standard set by the Supreme Court he was still denied eligibility. It should be obvious to all that corrective measures must be taken.

Mr. Speaker, West Virginia's disabled coal miners who are afflicted with the crippling effects of black lung disease deserve compensation, not additional bureaucratic barriers.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to pay tribute to the St. James' Episcopal Church. Their contributions to the 17th District of Ohio deserve special praise.

Rev. Michael S. Jones, the rector of St. James', launched a program to collect Christmas gifts for the underprivileged children of Ohio. The donated gifts were laid at the foot of the Christmas Nativity scene as a gesture of gratitude to God. Since the children that received gifts from St. James' were from low-income families, these presents were probably all Santa brought this year.

The love and care that emanates from St. James' congregation is astounding. The efforts, time and energy invested by the Reverend Michael Jones is greatly appreciated by the people of Ohio. Those especially grateful are the children, the ones who make this world all worth while.

The St. James' Episcopal Church and Reverend Jones have shown to us the depth of giving we are all capable of. May the giving not stop at Christmas but continue without end. It is with great pride that I pay tribute to the St. James' Episcopal Church of Ohio's 17th District.

#### CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION

### HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the second session of the 100th Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues that we will observe the 200th anniversary of the Congress of the United States in March 1989. In recognition of that forthcoming anniversary, the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution has designated 1988 as a year in which to focus on the formation of the first branch of the Federal Government.

After the preamble, which begins with the famous words "We the People," the first order of business in article I of the Constitution is to describe the powers of the Congress, "which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives." It all seems so clear and simple when we read it today. But 200 years ago when the Constitution was drafted by 55 men meeting in Philadelphia, there was a great deal of debate over just what the Congress would be like. Those important debates not only determined the structure of the Congress and the two other branches of the Federal Government, they defined democracy itself.

We take for granted today the idea that "We the People" have the power to elect our representatives in Washington. The framers of the Constitution had their doubts about the wisdom of this practice. Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, for example, expressed fears that too much democracy was a bad thing. Sherman thought people were easily misled by false information and were not sophisticated enough to make political decisions. He preferred to have the House of Representatives elected by State legislatures, people who had Government experience, rather than the average citizens of the country. Gerry thought the problems the country faced in 1787 were due to an "excess of democracy." The people, he believed, had no respect for public servants.

Other delegates took a different stand. George Mason and James Madison, of Virginia, and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, believed that the people had to be the great strength of the Government. It was essential to these men that the House of Representatives be elected directly by the people, and the House, in Mason's words would be the "grand depository of the democratic principle of Government." Madison believed that a House elected directly by the people would result in better representatives who would be sensitive to the needs of all the people who elected them.

Two hundred years later we can look at the handiwork of the framers of the Constitution and still see the structure of Congress that they crafted. The House of Representatives is indeed elected directly by the people just as the framers planned it. The fear of too much democracy was tempered by the structure of the Senate, which was, in fact, elected by the

State legislatures for the first 124 years under the Constitution. It wasn't until 1913, as a result of the 17th amendment, that the Senate was elected directly by the people.

The Constitution has not stood still. It was written on paper, not carved into stone, and it has been changed occasionally to expand the principles of democratic Government. It started changing almost immediately. The Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments, were proposed in the First Congress in 1789 and ratified by the States in 1791. The great amendments following the Civil War, the 13th, 14th, and 15th, abolished slavery, established important principles of citizenship, and guaranteed black Americans the right to vote. The 19th amendment, ratified in 1920, guaranteed that women could vote.

The Congress is the first branch of Government, and the one closest to the people. It is designed to work in conjunction with the executive and judicial branches. The Constitution spells out the duties of each branch. The Congress makes laws, but the President has the power to veto them. The Congress, with a two-thirds vote, has the power to override a Presidential veto. The House of Representatives can investigate and even impeach a President. The Senate acts as the jury in any impeachment. The Supreme Court has the power to declare a law unconstitutional. The Congress has the power to craft a new law to correct the flaws found by the Court. These checks and balances are part of the genius of the Constitution. Each branch works with the others, but each branch also has power to check the excesses of the others.

When these forces are at work, it is the Constitution that is working. It has survived for 200 years, the longest lasting written Constitution in world history, not only because of the work of the framers back in 1787, but because generation after generation of Americans both inside and outside of Government have made it work, by defending it, by following it, and even, on occasion, by amending it. As we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and prepare for the bicentennial of the three branches of Government coming up in 1989, we have much for which to be thankful, and we have a large responsibility to sustain this remarkable system of Government for future generations.

For those who desire additional information on the role of Congress, in general, and the House of Representatives in particular, in the structure of our Constitution, I would strongly recommend a pamphlet prepared and published by the Office of the Bicentennial of the U.S. House of Representatives entitled "The Federal Convention and the Establishment of the United States House of Representatives." It is available by request at 138 Cannon Building.

#### TRIBUTE TO LLOYD S. JONES

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to stand before you and pay tribute to

Mr. Lloyd Jones. This year he retires after 52 years of loyal service to the Vindicator as staff photographer.

At 9 years old, Lloyd began his literary career selling the Literary Digest magazine door to door. During high school, he began working weekends and Saturdays in a print shop in Warren, OH. He purchased his first camera with money he earned selling Easter cards. While in college, the Telegram offered Mr. Jones a job that he could now well refuse for it was during the depression and full-time jobs were scarce.

Jones interrupted his career with the paper to serve in the Army Signal Corps during World War II. As a combat motion-picture photographer, Jones filmed historical events and made training films on jungle fighting.

After 3 years of service, he returned to his civilian job which, was not without its dangers for he was attacked three times by his subjects. Regardless, he continued to photograph the world the best and most creatively he knew how. During his career he has covered several decades of political conventions and has photographed Presidents Truman, Hoover, Kennedy, and Eisenhower. Clearly, this man has photographed more than most of us see in a life time.

Mr. Lloyd S. Jones represents the very finest of America's citizens. His life-long commitment of bringing the world to our front steps shall not go without praise. Millions of Americans have unknowingly experienced the world through Lloyd's camera. It is with extreme pride that I pay tribute to such an outstanding man.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### JANUARY 27

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to review the NATO-Warsaw Pact military balance, NATO military strategy, and NATO force improvements.

SR-325

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on licensing of rural cellular telephone systems.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to consider proposed committee budget request for 1988, and committee rules of procedure.

SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider committee budget request for operating expenses for 1988, and other pending committee business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-316

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Wade Brorby, of Wyoming, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit; Suzanne B. Conlon, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; Richard J. Arcara, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, and Paul V. Niemeyer, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider S. 1904, to strictly limit the use of lie detector examinations by employers involved in or affecting interstate commerce, and pending nominations.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting.

SH-219

1:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Anthony M. Kennedy, of California, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To continue hearings to review the NATO-Warsaw Pact military balance, NATO military strategy, and NATO force improvements.

SR-325

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting.

SH-219

#### JANUARY 28

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings on drug trafficking and money laundering in Panama.

SD-342

Special on Aging

Business meeting, to consider committee budget for 1988.

SD-628



10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1988, to require vessels used to transport sewage sludge and the dredge material removed from and redeposited between any two points within the exclusive economic zone to be built in the United States.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 231, to authorize the entry into force of the "Compact of Free Association" between the United States and the Government of Palau.

SD-366

Finance  
Business meeting, to consider proposed committee budget request for 1988.

SD-215

Foreign Relations  
To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-216

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to review procedures for cancer detection in women.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

10:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Business meeting, to consider proposed committee budget request for 1988.

SR-328A

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To continue closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

## JANUARY 29

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review practices and operations under the National Labor Relations Act.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold closed hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

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Select on Intelligence  
To continue closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

1:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To continue closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

## FEBRUARY 1

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-619).

SD-366

## FEBRUARY 2

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-619).

SD-366

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1988.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

Small Business  
To hold hearings on S. 1993, to improve the growth and development of small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, especially through participation in the Federal procurement process, and H.R. 1807, to set forth specified small business eligibility requirements with respect to the Small Business Administration's small business and capital ownership development program and the award of Government procurement contracts under the small business set-aside program.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To resume closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

2:30 p.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

## FEBRUARY 3

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Rules and Administration  
To continue hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1988.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities market, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

Select on Intelligence  
Closed business meeting.

SH-219

## FEBRUARY 4

9:30 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Business meeting, to consider pending committee business.

SD-226

Rules and Administration  
To continue hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1988.  
SR-301EPSTEIN, S. W. 27732 Monday, January 25, 1988 Jacket No. 19.060Folio No(s) 7bs-8bs Filename M25ja8.003

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

## FEBRUARY 5

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

## FEBRUARY 16

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To resume closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

## FEBRUARY 17

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To continue closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

## FEBRUARY 18

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To continue closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

## FEBRUARY 19

10:00 a.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
To continue closed hearings on the proposed Treaty between the United States and the USSR on the elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (INF).

SH-219

## FEBRUARY 23

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Disabled American Veterans.

SD-106

## FEBRUARY 24

9:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blind Veterans Association, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Veterans of World War I.

SR-325

## FEBRUARY 25

8:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

## MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

## MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

SD-106

## MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to agent orange and related issues.

SR-418